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VOL. XXIV.—NEW SERIES, No. 992.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, 1864. PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d. / STAMPED ..... 6d.

OPENING of POWNALL-ROAD CHAPEL, DALSTON.

The Committee of the London Congregational Chapel-Building Society have much pleasure in announcing that the FIRST of the TWELVE CHAPELS for which Mr. SAMUEL MORLEY has engaged to Contribute One-third the Cost of Erection, will be

OPENED FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP

on TUESDAY EVENING, November 8th, when the Rev. G. SMITH, D.D., of Trinity Congregational Church, Poplar, will Preach. Service to commence at Half-past Six o'clock.

On the following SUNDAY, November 13th, the Rev. W. MARSHALL, of Cambridge Heath Chapel, will Preach in the Morning; and the Rev. J. H. WILSON, Secretary of the London Congregational Association, in the Evening. Service to commence in the Morning at Eleven, and in the Evening at Half-past Six o'clock.

Collection after each Service.

The entire cost of the Chapel and adjoining School-room is about 1,500*l*. Sites for other Chapels are already secured. The Committee earnestly appeal for general sympathy and co-operation in this noble enterprise for promoting the evangelisation of the vast and rapidly-increasing population of London—the mighty centre of the British Empire. Will not the many Christian men especially who have realised or are acquiring wealth, by God's blessing, on their commercial activities in London, joyfully accept this opportunity of raising, amid the scenes of their success, sacred memorials of their gratitude?

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On SUNDAY, November 6th, TWO SERMONS will be Preached (D.V.); that in the Morning, at Eleven o'clock, by the Rev. R. WALLACE, of Tottenham; and that in the Evening, at Half-past Six, by the Rev. J. CORBIN, of Hornsey.

On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, November 10th, the Rev. A. RALEIGH, of Canonbury, will Preach; after which a TEA and PUBLIC MEETING will be held. Chair to be taken by SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq. Several Ministers and Friends are expected to attend and address the Meeting. The Afternoon Service at Half past Two, Tea at Five, and Public Meeting at Six.

Collections on behalf of the Building Fund will be made at the close of each of the Services.

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November 22nd, 1864—Rev. J. S. HOWSON, D.D., Principal of Liverpool College, "The History of the Mediterranean."

November 29th—Rev. JOHN CAIRNS, D.D., of Berwick, "Chalmers."

December 6th—Rev. CHARLES VINCE, of Birmingham, "The Character of Christ an Argument for the Literal Truthfulness of the Four Gospels."

December 13th—Rev. R. W. DALE, M.A., of Birmingham, "From Doubt to Faith."

December 20th—Rev. J. C. MILLER, D.D., of Birmingham, "John Angell James."

January 17th—Rev. CHARLES E. OAKLEY, M.A., B.C.L., Rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, "Autumn in Syria."

January 24th—Rev. JOHN EDMOND, D.D., of Highbury, "The Civil Polity of Moses."

January 31st—Rev. WILLIAM ARNOTT, M.A., of Edinburgh, "Rivers: Notes on the Laws which they obey, and the Lessons which they teach."

February 7th—Rev. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M.A., of Bristol, "Wilberforce."

February 14th—Very Rev. W. C. MAGEE, D.D., Dean of Cork, "Mormonism and Christianity."

February 21st.—TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING.

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Nonconformist.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE COLYTON BURIAL CASE.

ABOUT the beginning of September last, John Pavey, a parishioner of Colyton, Devon, died. According to the testimony of his pastor, he had been "an exceedingly worthy man—humble, diffident, and tender-hearted." Whether he was visited during his last illness by the vicar of the parish to whom the law had assigned the "cure of his soul," we have no positive information; but soon after his death, the vicar, the Rev. Mr. Gueritz, called upon the bereaved family, and told the daughter of the deceased, that "as he might probably be expected to bury her father, he felt very uneasy, and hoped she might be able to tell him anything of his faith which might take away his scruples." To his inquiries the only answer was that John Pavey had died a decided Unitarian—a fact which the vicar regarded as imposing upon himself "a very difficult and unpleasant" duty. The friends of the departed, however, do not appear to have thought that Mr. Gueritz's private feelings were to be set up as the rule of his official conduct as a public officer, and hence on their behalf, he was requested by the Rev. A. M'Combe, Unitarian minister at Colyton, to state whether they might expect him to perform the last sacred offices of the Church over the remains of their relative on the following Saturday. The vicar replied that it would be necessary for him to be furnished with legal proofs of his (Pavey's) baptism, but that under any circumstances, the notice given would be insufficient, as not allowing him time to receive an answer from the bishop, to whom he had written by that day's post. A certificate of the registration of John Pavey's baptism was thereupon forwarded to the vicar, and an answer to the original request was asked for by noon, at latest, on the next day. The vicar acknowledged receipt of the certificate, confessed that it gave the deceased a right to a place in the churchyard, and stated that he should not object to his interment therein at the appointed time, but declined giving him "a Christian burial, by using the burial office of the Church," until he should have received the bishop's reply to his letter. Mr. M'Combe then formally claimed, on the part of the bereaved family, that the Church of England service should be read over the remains of their departed relative, and warned the vicar that if he demurred, he would do so at his peril, observing that "the free use of the Church, and of all its services, is the common right of every parishioner, and this right does not depend upon the contingency of a letter from the bishop, nor upon any other contingency." This elicited the following final reply from the incumbent:—"The late John Pavey having died a Unitarian, denying the divinity of our Lord, and the Atonement, I cannot conscientiously read over him the burial service of the Church. His right of interment in his parish burial-ground I do not deny, and his friends may exercise that right, if they please, by interring him in the consecrated portion of the cemetery." The funeral took place the next day. The Rev. J. James, a neighbouring parish clergyman, was present in the churchyard, but not to officiate, and Mr. M'Combe was obliged to go out into the adjoining street, where he read the burial service, Mr. James, meanwhile, together with the parochial schoolmaster, and two or three of Mr. Gueritz's lads, remaining covered during the ceremony.

Mr. Gueritz, the incumbent of Colyton, writing to the *Clerical Journal*, says:—"I was perfectly aware of the 68th canon, but no law can compel me to dishonour my Saviour by burying an avowed denier of Him as a Christian, even though it may be perverted to punish a priest who acts according to his conscience." Now, we are not going to make light of this clergyman's conscience, far less of his obedience to it to his own possible detriment. But we strongly suspect that if Her Majesty were to embrace the tenets of Independency, and were to use the influence of the Crown against the legal rights and interests of the bishops and clergy of the Church Establishment, they would not recognise as valid any plea on her behalf that she was simply acting "according to her conscience." She would doubtless be reminded of her obligations contracted by her Coronation oath, and would be advised that what she did in her public capacity should be regulated by the law and by her engagements to observe it, not by her own individual convictions. We see no reason why clergymen should expect to be allowed more indulgence. They are public officers. They have given certain securities to the public that they will strictly conform their public acts to well-known legal provisions—and, in virtue of having entered into these engagements, they obtain their legal title to their clerical emoluments and privileges. They have solemnly surrendered their right to oppose the dictates of individual conscience to the dictates of law. They are not free agents. They have voluntarily circumscribed their freedom by the stipulations of the covenant to which they have agreed, from which covenant they derive their authority to act as parish priests. They are not entitled to take the advantages without the restrictions of the agreement—to receive the wages of their office, and to enjoy at the same time free choice of the duties they will perform. Where individual conscience clashes with what is required of them, the obviously honourable course open to them is to terminate the engagement which they find themselves unable, with due self-respect, to carry out—and if, choosing rather to violate their own covenant obligations, and brave the penalties of their own wrong, the law is applied to punish them, it is a foolish misuse of terms, as well as a childish confusion of ideas, to talk of the law being "perverted" to that end. The law exists and exacts promises of strict obedience, simply to prevent the clergy of the Establishment from setting up their private convictions as the rule of their clerical duty—and no one, probably, but a clergyman would regard the enforcement of the law as a perversion of it.

We have observed, of late, a growing tendency in clergymen, and, especially, young clergymen, to assume extra-legal power in the exercise of their functions. They show in many ways a disposition to substitute for law their own high notions of priestly authority, and, in point of fact, to become "a law unto themselves." As chairmen of vestry meetings, in rural parishes particularly, they override without scruple the most undoubted rights of parishioners. In marriage and burial cases, we have recently heard of more than one instance in which the national will, as expressed in Acts of Parliament, has been flagrantly, sometimes contemptuously, contravened. It is open to question whether Convocation itself has not set the dangerous example of acting *ultra vires*. We have no hesitation in characterising this clerical tendency as far more alarming than strikes ordinary minds at first blush. And it has impressed us as a very unsatisfactory sign of the times, that the phenomenon has attracted so little notice, either from the Legislature and the Government which have the guardianship of our liberties, or from the religious bodies whose rights have been assailed.

We are all the more gratified, therefore, to learn that the Western Unitarian Christian Union have determined to bring Mr. Gueritz to book for presuming, as a public officer, to set his individual conscience above the law of the land. The resolution appears to us to be the dictate of true patriotism. We have read with deep interest the report of the meeting of that Union, which, by a singular coincidence, had been appointed to be held at Colyton, before the occurrence of the facts we have given an outline of above. While unable to concur in every line of argument adopted by the speakers on that occasion, we can unreservedly express our admiration of their spirit. We agree with Mr. Norrington that Mr. Gueritz must not be allowed to deprive any of their "citizen rights," and that the question involved in the case of John Pavey is not one affecting Unitarians exclusively—"it concerns all Dissenters, and even Churchmen—every man who maintains the principle of civil and religious liberty." So long as we have a civil establishment of one form of religious faith and discipline, let us take care that its administrators do not overpass the limits prescribed to them by law—or, little by little, we shall bring back upon this country a system of sacerdotal tyranny such as our forefathers were unable to bear.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

WHEN are we to have a General Election? Colonel Taylor says, this month; the *Observer*, certainly not before the autumn of next year; and a provincial journal, not until 1866. The result of these conflicting statements is to keep all parties prepared. Good! The more careful the preparation, the keener will be the contest. We do not care when it happens, so long as we ourselves are in readiness for it. There are perhaps, a hundred constituencies now provided with new candidates. We wish to say that an indispensable preparation for the reception of those candidates is, to ascertain *immediately* their opinions with respect to ecclesiastical questions. It is scarcely to be expected that all candidates will be as open as Mr. Torrens is at Finsbury, or Mr. Beaumont at South Durham. Where there is not this candour it does not necessarily follow that the Liberal candidate is unsound, but his soundness may be suspected. If every one would do what has just been done at Aylesbury, electors would know how, at once, to deal with the gentlemen offering themselves for their suffrages, and where to range themselves long before the election takes place.

Aylesbury is now represented by two Conservatives. In the election of 1857 Mr. Layard was rejected and a Conservative returned in his place, because Mr. Layard was believed to be unsound on the Sunday question. He lost his seat by the opposition and the absence of some Liberal Churchmen and many Liberal Nonconformists. Having gained a footing in the borough, the Conservatives were not slow to improve it, and it therefore happened, that a town which, in 1852, returned, by decisive majorities, Sir Richard Bethell the present Lord Chancellor, and Mr. Layard, now returns two undistinguished Tories of the names of Barnard and Smith. These men are to be opposed at the next election by Mr. Calvert, Q.C., and Mr. Nathan Rothschild. Both gentlemen profess to be Liberals. But are they? That is the point. To set at rest the doubt on this question, Mr. Robert Gibbs, of

Aylesbury, wrote to both gentlemen. The correspondence is before us. After the necessary introduction, Mr. Gibbs makes the following inquiry of each candidate—"I take the liberty of asking you if you are in favour of the unconditional abolition of Church-rates?" The reply of Mr. Rothschild is short and instant. "I shall always," he says, "vote in favour of a total, immediate, and unconditional abolition of Church-rates." The reply of Mr. Calvert is not so immediate, and it is not short. It is lengthy, involved, and shuffling. He confines his answer to those parishes in which Church-rates are not relinquished; he then presumes that it is the duty of a Christian legislature to afford opportunity for Divine instruction; but such opportunities must be paid for by somebody; he believes that Dissenters are "married in *our* churches," and "buried in *our* churchyards," but, at the same time, "the principle of taxing persons for the support of a Church to which they do not belong is open to most serious objection"; this objection does not apply to occupiers of houses, but it does to owners; he would, therefore, exempt occupiers who are not owners, but rate all owners; and, at the same time, he would "rejoice to be informed of some better solution of the question which may be accepted as satisfactory by all parties." This gentleman, it need not be said, is a Q.C., and a candidate for a *borough*, and not a county, where occupiers have the votes, and *not* owners.

Now, how is such a man to be dealt with? We have already, and more than once, or twice, given our opinion on this question; we are glad, therefore, now to give the opinions of some Aylesbury Liberals. We find in the *Bucks Advertiser and Aylesbury News* a letter from an elector, discussing Mr. Calvert's letter. After disposing of the several points of this legal gentleman's curious theory of the duty of the State with respect to religious worship and the remarkable rights of "occupiers" to be exempted from that duty, the "Elector" goes on to say:—

> I trust, therefore, the Liberals of this borough will have the firmness to act up to their principles, and as Mr. Calvert is opposed to them on this, the most important question of the day, to let him find them opposed to him on the day of election.
>
> I know it will be said, if you cannot get just the man you want, you should choose the best man you can get; and that, if Liberals refuse to vote for the one candidate, they may thereby endanger the success of the other. In reply, I say, nothing can justify Liberals in sending to Parliament as their representative a man who differs so entirely from them on a most important question of principle. And let them consider, also, that by supporting Mr. Calvert, they deter other and perhaps better men from coming forward, and so in reality support him in opposition to some other candidate whom they would much prefer, but who is deterred from presenting himself by the presence of Mr. Calvert.

The editor of the journal in which this correspondence appears, says an "Elector's" letter, "is but a sample of very many expressions of feeling which have come within our knowledge, and the substance of it is that Mr. Calvert's views are not such as to entitle him to the confidence of the Liberal electors of Aylesbury." The *News* goes on to warn Mr. Calvert that he may now "very soon satisfy himself that he cannot command sufficient Liberal votes to carry the election," and that he cannot expect with his views on Church-rates that a Liberal constituency should support him. On which we say—wishing we had room to say more—all honour to the straightforward candour and manliness which has elicited this correspondence, and which, without reserve or equivocation, at once informs Mr. Calvert of his position and his prospects. If electors in other towns will follow the example of those at Aylesbury, we shall be weeded, long before the General Election, of all such candidates as Mr. Coleridge, Mr. Leslie and Mr. Calvert, who have hitherto looked forward with hope to going to the poll. Mr. Calvert, of course, may be obstinate. The electors, in that case, have only to plump for Mr. Rothschild, and leave the two Tories and the quasi Tory to fight the other battle amongst themselves.

We admire activity, and what is called "pluck." We have therefore a sort of admiration for the Church Institution, which, having done, on the surface, something to oppose the Liberation Society in "every parish in the kingdom," has been seeking to extend its organisation to Ireland. We read, in the *Clerical Journal*, letters from nine bishops of the Irish Established Church, expressing their approval of the intention of introducing the Institution to their dioceses. The precise object of this movement is, of course, to sustain the Irish Church when the day of her trial shall come. Suppose the Liberation Society were to send a dozen agents to Ireland to rouse the Dissenters and the Roman Catholics? Such a question as this will one day have to be discussed. It will be a momentous one; for such a mission would resemble an invitation to Ireland to rise and shake off the hateful institution which is now the most insulting relic of past oppression, and the most galling indication of present "supremacy." But if rivets are to be put in this yoke, to fasten it more closely round the necks of the people, there must be those who will see to it that they do not hold.

We are glad to record the renewed and untiring activity of the Liberation Society in other districts. Wales especially is being systematically dealt with. There have been enthusiastic meetings at Swansea, St. David's, Cefn Mawr, Corwen, Llangollen, Cardigan, Ruthin, Denbigh, and Solva. If, in the course of the winter, a hundred meetings could be held in the Principality, we should have hope that the Welsh would, at last, resolve to free themselves at the next General Election from the dictation of their landlords. There is hardly a country or borough in Wales which could not, if it chose, return a thorough Liberal to Parliament.

"Who are the Muggletonians?" As we read this question a few days ago in the *Caledonian Mercury*, our memory jumped back two centuries, and we were reading the prophetic warnings of Muggleton, the tailor, to Cromwell. But we find that Muggletonianism is not extinct. The author of this statement is the Rev. W. L. Thornton, President for the year of the Wesleyan Conference, who, in a speech at Edinburgh, contrasted "Old Methodism" with what he was pleased to term the "Muggletonianism called Methodism" of other people. Of course Mr. Thornton did not know who Muggleton was, or what was his creed. For a President of the Wesleyan Conference to be acquainted with anything before the birth of John Wesley, would be heterodoxy. No doubt Mr. Thornton supposed that Muggleton was an opponent of Wesley, perhaps the familiar name of Bishop Gibson or some other of the dignitaries who gave Wesley the cold shoulder. But he intended his strikingly ignorant allusion to tell against the numerous offshoots of the old body which is now known as that of the "Conference Wesleyans." It happens, however, that the blow has recoiled against himself. Muggleton was a curser of the Bunting order, who excommunicated by wholesale people who differed from him, just as the Conference has excommunicated those who will not bow their necks to its half Papal and half Mormon tyranny. But was this the "old, genuine, spiritual Methodism," and is the Methodism of to-day at all akin to that? We find in our Scotch contemporary an apt and faithful reply, which most of our readers, we presume, will be able to substantiate:—

> Mr. Thornton professes to represent the *old, genuine spirit of Methodism*. If I know anything of that spirit, as exemplified in the life and teachings of John Wesley, I have an earnest conviction that Conference Methodism is departing from it as fast as possible. The old spirit of Methodism did not scruple to go out into the highways, and hedges, and the cottages of the poor to preach the Gospel and hold prayer-meetings; but now Conference Methodism has become too fastidious for such work, and leaves it to be done by the so-called Muggletonians whom they despise. The old spirit of Methodism was to encourage lay preaching and revival meetings, but now these things have become too vulgar for Conferencism. Laymen are only allowed to minister in small chapels and in obscure places, and the chapel doors are closed against revivalists, such as Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, Richard Weaver, and the famous James Caughey. The old spirit of Methodism was to encourage the onward and progressive movements of the day, such as the anti-slavery movement, the temperance movement, &c.; but in these latter days Conferencism has been winking at American slavery, and, by a specific Conference law, has effectually closed the doors of its chapels against temperance reformers. The old spirit of Methodism gloried in the widow's mite, and wrought its greatest wonders by means of the penny-a-week system of supplying its exchequer; but, tell it not in Gath! Conference Methodism has forgotten the widow and her mite, while the rich and their guineas are chronicled with an almost sickening flattery.

The work of John Wesley is now being performed, not by the Conference Methodists, but by the Primitive, the United, the New Connexion, the Bible Christian, and other Free Churches.

LIBERATION MEETINGS IN WALES.

ST. DAVID'S.—On Monday evening, October 17th, a meeting was held at Ebenezer Chapel, St. David's, to explain and enforce the principles and object of the "Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control. David Williams, Esq., sen., of Pembery, occupied the chair, and in the course of his opening address, said that the chief reason he had for advocating the society, was that he conscientiously believed that spiritual Christianity would be immensely benefited by the success of the society, especially amongst the denomination which was now in alliance with the State. (Cheers.) The Rev. George Williams, of St. David's, moved the following resolution:—

> That to unite religion with the State, and support it by means of compulsory payments, is unjust in principle and opposed to the word of God, and fruitful of evil consequences, and that every believer in Christianity ought to do all in his power to have religion separate from the State.

Mr. Williams in a speech of great research, proved that the Bible afforded no countenance of religious establishments, or to compulsory exactions for the support of religion. The resolution, having been seconded in a telling speech by the Rev. Jenkin Jones, of St. David's, was unanimously carried. The Rev. J. M. Evans, of Treffgarn, moved the second resolution:—

> That the Welsh nation have provided ample means of religious accommodation and instruction to meet the spiritual want of the whole population by means of voluntary contributions; and consequently that it is both unnecessary and unjust to compel them to support another system of religion, of which they do not approve.

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. Evan Griffiths, from Bala College, was carried unanimously. The Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Solva, moved the third resolution:—

> Believing that the majority of the population of Wales are Dissenters from the Church Establishment, and that the efficiency of the voluntary principle has been proved here better than in any other part of the kingdom, the meeting is of opinion that the Dissenters ought to make their principles more public, and bring them to bear more directly upon the Legislature.

Mr. Lewis glanced at the state of religion in Wales, and pointed out what the [voluntary] principle had effected, and in the face of that, he said an important duty devolved upon them. They were to make their distinctive principles known, and endeavour to bring them to bear upon the Legislature. Mr. Rees, the agent of the society, in seconding the resolution, in a speech of some length and power impressed upon the electors of the county to do their duty manfully and conscientiously at the forthcoming election. Wales, he said, was shamefully misrepresented in religious matters. D. Griffiths, Esq, of Trelwyd, moved, and Mr. W. M. Rees, of Lleithyr, seconded, and it was unanimously carried,—

> That this meeting acknowledges and appreciates the past labours of the Liberation Society, and returns its best thanks to Mr. Rees, the agent of the society, for his visit, and while it pledges itself to do all in its power to further the object of the society, the meeting expresses a hope that the Dissenters of Wales unitedly will come forward to assist the society to gain its objects.

After passing a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

SOLVA, PEMBROKESHIRE.—A public meeting to advocate the claims of this noble society was held at the Independent chapel in this village, on Tuesday evening, the 18th ult. The chair was taken by the young minister, the Rev. Thomas Lewis, who, in a very able speech, stated the object of the meeting. The first resolution was moved by the Rev. J. M. Evans, Trefgarn, in an eloquent and argumentative speech, and was seconded by Mr. Griffiths (a student of Bala). The second resolution was moved by the Rev. Jenkin Jones, of St. David's, and seconded by the able agent of the society, the Rev. John Rees, of Swansea, who, in a powerful and humourous address, gave an account of the formation of the society, what it has done, is doing, and what it intends doing. Subsequently he referred to the duty of Welsh Dissenters, especially those who have votes, to act worthy of our heroic forefathers, who took joyfully the spoiling of their goods, yea, suffered imprisonment, and even death, for their principles. The usual vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Wm. Phillips, and seconded by Mr. W. M. Rees. Altogether, the meetings at St. David's and Solva were the most effective we have had in this neighbourhood, and doubtless Welsh Nonconformity will by-and-bye be roused from its apathy. Wales will yet, I hope, do its duty towards *the greatest question of the age.—From a Correspondent.*

CHURCH-RATES IN THE PARISHES.

EXCITING CHURCH-RATE CONTEST IN TAUNTON.—The *Taunton Gazette* contains an account of an exciting contest respecting a Church-rate in the parish of Holy Trinity in that town. The rate was moved from the chair by the Rev. W. Du Santoy, incumbent, who stated that the estimate amounted to only 39*l.* 2*s.* This was for mending and washing surplices, communion linen, cleaning, &c. Various items usually charged on the rate had been left out, with the view apparently of conciliating opponents. No sooner, however, had the rate been seconded than opposition set strongly in. Mr. Bater characterised the demand as antagonistic to the Gospel and as dishonest. If Mr. Du Santoy could put aside the rate, he was willing to give a voluntary contribution, and would engage that several Dissenters would do the same. Mr. Shewbrooke said the demand was a disguise to the churchwardens and those who attended the church. Mr. Lock contrasted the working of the Free with the State Church, and offered to send his servant, if necessary, to wash the incumbent's surplices, on which a voice exclaimed, amidst loud laughter, "Send him a washing-machine." Mr. Williams declared that he would never pay the rate. The chairman, amidst great excitement, then put the question, when the rate was declared to be lost by 52 to 23. The result was received with loud cheers. At the subsequent poll, which was carried on like an election, the numbers were 114 against; 84 for; majority against the rate, 30. The victory was celebrated with bands of music, flags, &c. This is the first contest that has ever taken place in the parish.

HOLDENHURST, NEAR CHRISTCHURCH.—For some years past a few opponents of Church-rates have been carefully watching the proceedings of the churchwardens of this parish, and striving to substitute the voluntary for the compulsory system of raising money for church purposes. On Thursday, October 20, a vestry meeting was held, the Rev. A. M. Bennett, incumbent of Bournemouth, in the chair. The churchwardens asked for a rate of one penny in the pound to defray the cost of painting the church, (24*l.*) and customary expenses (13*l.*) On their being requested to produce specifications and estimates it

was found that they had not obtained them in writing. An adjournment for a week was then proposed by two gentlemen; but as several ratepayers objected to being obliged to come again from Bournemouth, the motion was withdrawn. The chairman suggested that the meeting should be adjourned for six weeks, the churchwardens in the meantime to prepare proper estimates, and as the majority of the ratepayers present wished the money required to be raised by subscription, that an effort may be made before the adjourned meeting to collect the sum asked for. These propositions the pro-rate party refused to accept. The churchwarden's proposal for a penny rate being still before the meeting, the Rev. N. Hurry proposed, and the Rev. S. Knell, seconded, the following amendment:—

That a voluntary rate of one penny in the pound on the Poor Law Assessment of this parish be collected by the churchwardens to defray the cost of repairs and the customary expenses of the parish church.

This the chairman declined to put to the meeting. At last the churchwarden's proposal was moved by W. C. Dean, Esq., seconded by Mr. W. E. Kebbeck, and put to the vote, when eight voted for it, and sixteen against it. A poll was demanded by Mr. Dean, and the chairman appointed that it should be taken between ten a.m. and four p.m. on the following day. At the opening of the poll the chairman was not present, but had sent word that he would come at four p.m. The vestry clerk, being about to act as his deputy, the following protest was made:—"We protest against the poll appointed for this day being proceeded with, on account of the absence of the chairman of the vestry-meeting held yesterday, and signed by Samuel Knell and others." At four o'clock the numbers were—for the rate, 76 voters, 163 votes; against the rate, 86 voters, 135 votes. As this was the first poll held in the parish upon Church-rates, and the demand for it was unexpected, the opponents of the rate are well satisfied with the result, and the more so because they are assured that the triumph is worthless to the pro-rate party, seeing that the illegaltiy of the rate is unquestionable.

THE POOR-LAW BOARD AND THE ORDER OF ST. BENEDICT.

On Tuesday morning Sir John Walsham, inspector of the Poor-Law Board, commenced an inquiry ordered to be made into certain allegations preferred against the Rev. E. A. Hillyard, chaplain of Norwich Workhouse, of having neglected his duties, and identified himself with Brother Ignatius and the "English Order of St. Benedict." The inquiry took place at the uildhall in that town.

Mr. J. H. Tillett, chairman of a committee appointed by the board of guardians to deal with the matters in question, conducted the case on the part of that body; and Mr. C. Cooper, barrister, instructed by Messrs. W. and J. S. Skipper, appeared on the part of Mr. Hillyard.

The most interesting part of the evidence was that of the clergymen who have recently made themselves notorious, and the following letter of the Bishop of Norwich explains the relations of Mr. Hillyard with his ecclesiastical superior. It was put in and read by Mr. Bailey, as follows:—

Norwich, May 7, 1864.

My dear Sir,—As I have not heard from you since I addressed my last letter to you, I conclude that you finally decline to make any further statement and explanation of your conduct. It becomes, therefore, my painful duty to express to you my strong disapproval of the course which you have pursued. Without any consultation with your bishop, you have introduced at your church the daily celebration of the Holy Communion, not for your parishioners, but expressly and by your own invitation for certain persons residing out of your parish, who have lately established themselves in this city, and profess to be an order of monks. You have allowed these persons to attend in their peculiar costume, and to come in procession. You have employed them in the service, have treated them exceptionally in the ministration of the Holy Communion; and, further, you have introduced and allowed in the communion services usages and ceremonies obsolete and unusual, some of them illegal, and all of them alien to the spirit of that service, and beside the directions given in the rubrics for the ministration of the Holy Communion. I grieve to add that the course which you have pursued is the more inexcusable, because you have been previously warned by me, in the presence of a large number of the clergy of the city, that Mr. Lyne, who is the principal person and leader of the persons above alluded to, being in deacon's orders, had by his conduct obliged me to interdict him from officiating in this diocese, and that his doctrines and practices were inconsistent with the teachings and practices of the Church, and such as would not be countenanced by any consistent member of the Church. Now, notwithstanding you heard this said, and without any communication with me, you have publicly, and in the most solemn of all ordinances, upheld and acknowledged him and his companions, and invited them to, and provided for them, a special daily ministration of the Lord's Supper. You further continued to do this after having been urgently advised by me, as soon as I heard of it, to discontinue the practice, and after having left me with the impression that you would orthwith give notice of the discontinuance of the services. By this conduct you have given very great offence to the Church, occasioned very unseemly conduct in the house of God, and caused much scandal to the public in general. I now solemnly admonish you for this, your serious misconduct. I require you at once to discontinue the daily celebration of the Lord's Supper; to minister that holy sacrament only at such times as, before the present year, was customary in your church; to lay aside the ceremonies and usages you have introduced in the Communion and all other services; to observe only such forms as were before customary in your parish church and are prescribed by the Rubrics. I also earnestly advise you to abstain from further associating yourself with these so-called monks, who, however sincere and zealous in their opinions and conduct, teach doctrines and observe customs alien to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of which you are an ordained minister, and to give yourself rather to the more serious study of God's Holy Word and the more diligent labouring for the souls of your parishioners in their several homes. I shall be thankful to receive from you the expression of your sorrow and regret for the fault you have committed and the offence you have given, together with your assurance that you will for the future act in accordance with what I have alone required and advised. Trusting that God may incline your heart to receive with a ready mind this my admonition,

I remain, dear Sir, your faithful servant,

JOHN T. NORWICH.

The Rev. E. A. Hillyard.

Mr. Hillyard replied:—

Palace Plain, May 17, 1864.

My Lord Bishop,—I have the honour to acknowledge your lordship's letter, and, in reply, must most respectfully decline to comply with your lordship's request to discontinue the daily celebration of the Holy Communion.

Your lordship's obedient servant,

E. A. HILLYARD.

The Rev. S. Titlow, one of the oldest clergymen in Norwich, was called to prove the receipt of the following letter from Mr. Ouseley:—

St. Stephen's-square, July 1, 1864.

Rev. and dear Sir,—I have been asked to celebrate the Holy Communion daily for the Benedictine monks, whose house is, I believe, in your parish. May I beg you, therefore, kindly to inform me whether you have any objection to my doing so.

I am, rev. and dear Sir, yours faithfully in Christ,

+ GIDEON J. OUSELEY.

The witness added, in reply to questions, that he should not consider any clergyman who signed his name with a cross a sound Protestant.

The Rev. G. J. Ouseley, who appeared in a long black gown, was then examined in person. He said he came to Norwich on St. Alban's Day.

Mr. Tillett: What day is that?

Witness: You can see it in the Prayer-book. It is the 17th of June. I came to Norwich to help the Catholic cause. I had previous communication with my friend Mr. Hillyard. I came from Bognor, in Sussex. I was not doing anything particular there. I was assisting gratuitously at a private chapel; it is a school for girls. Their faith is the Christian faith—the Catholic faith.

Mr. Tillett: The Roman Catholic faith?

Witness: No; I say the Catholic faith.

Mr. Tillett: Connected with the Church of England?

Witness: Of course. Before that I was at Melpash, in Dorsetshire. I object to answer the question what I was doing before that. I have never been connected with the Roman Catholic Church. I was ordained a priest by the Bishop of Down and Connor in 1859, on the feast of St. Peter.

Mr. Tillett: When is that?

Witness: In the Prayer-book you will find it—the 30th of June.

Sir J. Walsham: The 29th, is it not.

Witness: Oh, the 29th; I beg your pardon. (Laughter.) I heard certain persons were sadly persecuted here, and I came to assist them. I came to assist Mr. Hillyard and the monastery belonging to the Church of England. I had had communications with Mr. Hillyard and Father Ignatius. I decline to say who recommended lodgings to me. Only about five minutes elapsed after I was in Norwich before I went to the monastery. I saw Mr. Hillyard next day at St. Lawrence's Church, where I went with the monks. I have seen Mr. Hillyard several times at the monastery. I remember going to the workhouse at Mr. Hillyard's request. I blessed the people at the monastery. Mr. Hillyard was aware that I officiated there. He used no argument or objection against it. I have had no private meetings with Mr. Hillyard in the monastery. I have seen him in the yard and the visitors' room. I have celebrated the holy sacrifice in the monastery every day. Mr. Hillyard was aware of that. Mr. Hillyard never took any part in the services of the monastery—neither public nor private.

Sir John Walsham concluded the inquiry on Wednesday. Mr. Hillyard was examined at great length. He admitted that he had ministered the Holy Communion to the monks in his church (St. Lawrence, Norwich), and that he had been on rather friendly terms with Brother Ignatius; but he denied that he had ever identified himself with the "English Order of St. Benedict." The ceremonies he introduced into his church he justified as being in accordance with the rubric of the Church of England. Claxton, a *ci-devant* monk, who seems now to have resumed ordinary attire, who stated that he had left the "monastery," as his "health could not stand it," was examined, and stated that he had seen Mr. Hillyard and many other clergymen of the Church of England in the monastery. Another person, who had acted as doorkeeper to the monastery, and who presented a haggard and wild appearance, gave evidence to the same effect; but it was shown that, in two instances at least, the clergymen alluded to have gone to the monastery with the intention of opposing Brother Ignatius, and not of sympathising with him. A story about the Rev. C. Caldwell (a clergyman who is at present officiating as chaplain at the workhouse), having "blessed" a monk, was emphatically denied by that gentleman. A photograph, showing the adornment of the altar in Mr. Hillyard's church, and other evidence, was put in; and it was proved beyond all doubt that Mr. Hillyard's proceedings had been of a very "high" order, and that the monks had received especial facilities and encouragement at his church.—Sir John Walsham stated that his report on the case would be made with as little delay as possible.

The proceedings in connection with Sir J. Walsham's inquiry into the alleged identification of the Rev. E. A. Hillyard with Brother Ignatius and the "English Order of S. Benedict" have caused much discussion in Norfolk. The "English Order of S. Benedict"—at any rate so far as it is represented at head-quarters—has been reduced to a very low ebb, as until the return of Brother Ignatius (who was expected at Norwich on Saturday evening), and Brother Brannock, the "Monastery" has contained only three monks, and a child known as the "infant Samuel." One of the brothers quitted the house about six weeks since in consequence of a very extraordinary letter which he addressed to a lad named Hase; another left in consequence of the austere discipline practised proving too much for his failing health; and a third, "Brother Martin," retired about a fortnight ago. It has been stated that Brother Martin was expelled for insubordination by the Prior—in other words, Brother Dunstan, a young man of about eighteen, who had been left in charge by Brother Ignatius; but the *ci-devant* brother now states that he left of his own accord, being irritated by penances imposed upon him by the prior for taking a book from the library without leave—penances which he regarded as fanciful and montrous. One of these penances would have taken Brother Martin about seventeen hours to carry out, and as it was to be performed during the few hours allowed for sleep, it is not a matter of astonishment that his patience broke down.

PARLIAMENT AND THE STATE-CHURCH QUESTION.

(From the *Wesleyan Times*)

One reason for thinking that Mr. Robinson's calculations are unduly biassed by the fervour which animates his own convictions, and has communicated itself to the particular method by which he thinks those convictions can be best affirmed in action, is this: that, while regarding that method as wider in its sweep and deeper in its adaptation to searching and trying the foundations of the State Church system than the most penetrating and most comprehensive schemes of similar character and tendency heretofore put to experiment, he expects with apparent confidence a cordial and united effort on the part of all denominations of Protestant Dissenters in its support. This anticipation, however, seems to be overweening in the eyes of those who have had to fight a less ambitious battle without the advantage of all these auxiliaries. In years long gone by, when "practical grievances" was the only emblazonment on the uplifted standard, those who undertook the war of religious freedom upon that narrow basis, had to bear the reproach of being "political Dissenters"; while many of those whom it pleased the Church party to contradistinguish by the flattering title of "religious Dissenters," stood aloof in the third heaven to which they consented to be thus raised. When, at a later period, the question in debate between the advocates for State patronage with State control in ecclesiastical affairs, and the friends to religious liberty and religious equality, was put upon a footing in which the principles involved were considered as everything, and certain conditions of privilege on the one side and of injury on the other, arising out of a bad and unfair system, as mere incidents of which the restoration of a right order of things would dispose,—then the advantages accruing from the adoption of a policy which took the quarrel out of the region of perhaps small and selfish, or seemingly selfish, bickerings, and exhibited it under the aspect of a generous contest on behalf of truth and freedom, were still subject, even in a greater degree, to deductions on account of the louder clamours raised by the party who had before relied on the cry of "Divide and Conquer," and of the more obsequious attention paid to such appeals by the self-complacent Olympians who were flattered with them.

Moreover, it is to be remembered that Mr. Robinson's success depends, not simply upon the thousands of weighty petitions which, with reason or without, he expects as the result of what the Baptist Union has done and means to do, but upon the action of electoral constituencies; in which the men whom that Union can influence, directly or indirectly, are but one element, often a very small one, and only in a few cases large. Now, putting the results of education in the professed principles which underlie the grand question mooted, among the members of Dissenting churches and congregations, at the highest, have the men thus instructed, and also possessing the elective franchise, enkindled in the minds and hearts of their brother electors of some other religion or of none at all, any such intelligent and earnest care for matters of the sort, as will incline them to make Mr. Robinson's proposed inquiry their *cheval de bataille*, their test-point, in the forthcoming general election? This is a matter which ought to be well considered before committing ourselves to a line of policy which, by possibility, ninety-nine electors out of every hundred may deem altogether visionary, or, at any rate, the reverse of substantial.

T us, we confess, the proposal appears more like the cogitated idea of a retired student than the project of one accustomed to bear in mind, that the finest plans are less than nothing and vanity till presented in an executable shape. Has the author of it ever had a hand in the origination or in the promotion of a Parliamentary inquiry? For our own part, we should not have the courage to go before the House of Commons with any such application, unless everything that would have to be done in case of acquiescence, had been considered and provided for beforehand. Those who ask for such a thing, ought not merely to be persuaded in

their own minds that it is good, necessary, fair, and so forth. They ought further to take care and bring it forward in the shape least likely to stir possible adversaries into an attitude of jealous vigilance,—most likely, not simply to satisfy friends, but to make it least difficult for them to manifest their friendliness in speech, vote, and act. They ought to have a clear conception, and such as would bear examination in the light of Parliamentary practice in relation to inquiries by committees of either House, of the manner in which the investigation should proceed,—what kinds of facts and information should be brought out by the examination of witnesses, and who the men would be to be examined. Most of all, it is necessary to have constantly in mind the inevitable consequences, that, with whatever foregone conclusions the measure may have been proposed, the committee would be perfectly free as a committee from any such bias; that its composition would either be as mixed, and in that way impartial, as selection could make it, or, if leaning, from its personal composition, to one side, leaning to the Church; and, that the giving of evidence before it would be as free at least to men prepared to prove the unspeakable benefits derived and derivable from the State-Church system, as to Mr. Robinson and others who, with him, might be prepared to depose, that "our National Ecclesiastical Establishments" are, in the injudicious, because alarming, words with which this petition closes, "unjust and injurious." This, however, is putting the matter on the supposition most favourable to the proposer. Like the domestic functionary whom Mrs. Glasse instructs, he would have to catch his hare before proceeding to cook it; but that is a part of the business we have not left ourselves time and space now to consider.

THE PERSECUTION OF TURKISH CONVERTS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

On Wednesday afternoon an influential deputation, principally composed of members of the Evangelical Alliance, waited upon Earl Russell at the Foreign Office.

Lord CALTHORPE introduced the deputation. He said that the deputation were very anxious that his lordship should take the subject of the condition of the Turkish converts to Christianity at Constantinople into his most serious consideration, and take some steps which should put an end to the state of things which had existed for the last three or four years. The missionaries had always endeavoured to keep within those rules which they understood were acceptable to the Turkish Government itself, and, as far as he knew, they had in no case deviated from them. Their meetings were formerly held at what were called inns, but which were in reality private rooms, without molestation; but latterly those rooms had been shut up, and the people found in them had been arrested. He understood that the rooms were now reopened; but some of the persons who were sent to prison when they were shut up were still there. Six of the persons who had been converted to Christianity having recanted and renounced their new religion, were immediately liberated, but those who were steadfast in the faith were still in prison, and the deputation, expressing the full sense of the large and important body from which it had emanated, were most desirous that some steps should be taken by the British Government to secure the fulfilment of the promises which had been made from time to time by the Turkish Government.

The Rev. Dr. STEANE, before reading the memorial, stated that they had received letters from various noblemen and members of Parliament, expressing the regret they felt at being unable to attend, and also one from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, which says:—

Her Majesty's Government have, in my opinion, most rightful and urgent motives for keeping the Turkish authorities to a full execution of the Hatti Humayoun, and, in particular, for pressing upon them the bounden duty of not impairing, or allowing to be impaired, that part of the imperial charter which provides for the complete enjoyment of religious freedom and its open exercise without molestation by all classes and every individual of the Sultan's subjects.

Dr. Steane then read the memorial, which was of considerable length, and stated in detail the facts alluded to by Lord Calthorpe. It stated that the limits of religious liberty, as now defined by the Turkish rulers, were narrowed down to a practical negation of it almost altogether.

"The Ottoman Government," it is said, in Sir Henry Bulwer's letter to the secretary of the committee of the Evangelical Alliance at Constantinople, dated August 1, "is willing to allow Protestants and all Christians to exercise their own religion in the Ottoman dominions in churches, or quietly at home; but it will not allow any attempts, public or private, to assail the Mussulman religion. It will allow Mussulmans to become Christians; but it will not allow them, any more than it will allow other Christians, to go about speaking publicly against Mahomedanism." Your memorialists feel certain that they need enter into no argument to satisfy your lordship that the enforcement of these views will inevitably put a stop to all missionary efforts and prove utterly subversive of all religious liberty in Turkey. Nor can they refrain from expressing their surprise and deep sorrow that such views should be sanctioned in express terms, and be sustained by the influence of a British Ambassador, the immediate successor of that eminent statesman to whom Turkey is indebted for the Hatti Humayoun of 1856, which has been justly extolled as the charter of her liberties, and as one of the noblest monuments of modern European legislation.

Dr. Steane added that the Alliance had received a communication from the Rev. E. Bliss, dated as late as the 17th from Constantinople, in which he stated that Ahmed Agha, the last of the imprisoned converts, was sent out the preceding day to Rodosto; and that all of the three persons who refused to recant were exiled. Those men had never been brought to trial on any charge, but during the whole of the three months in which they were in prison they were constantly told that if they would renounce the Christian faith and become Mohamedans, they would be immediately set at liberty. They would not, however, abandon the faith, and were consequently exiled. No Turk dare come to a Protestant place of worship, those places of worship and the steps of the missionaries being beset with spies, and if any appeal was ever made to a Turk to become a Christian he pointed to the city prison, and passed on, a clear proof that the men were not imprisoned because they created a disturbance, but because they had become Christians. The letter went on to state that no Turk dare buy a Bible of a colporteur, and the writer stated that, had it not been for the decided action of Earl Russell, there would not be any colporteurs there at all by this time. He also read extracts from another letter, written by a missionary, describing the condition of the Protestant converts, and stating that while the Protestants were thus persecuted, Roman Catholics and the Jesuit priests were allowed full toleration.

Earl RUSSELL:—

The subject which you have brought under my notice, and to which I have paid much attention for a considerable time before this day, is one undoubtedly of the highest importance. It is one, at the same time, of considerable difficulty, both as to the principle and as to the facts—as to what has actually taken place. The Turkish Government appeal to their character—and I believe it is a character which they have hitherto maintained—for toleration. They say that, however unequal the Turkish Government may have been, in comparison with many other governments, in regard to progress, with regard to religious toleration they consider that that Government can compare with any other Government of Europe, and that it is vastly superior to many of them. Whatever may be the value of these professions, I must say that what has taken place this summer has been entirely inconsistent with religious liberty—(Hear, hear)—and with those professions. At the same time, it is, as I have said, a difficult matter, both as to the facts and the application of the principle of religious liberty. With regard to the facts which have occurred, the Turkish Government allege that there were very great apprehensions that a disturbance of the public peace would take place, and undoubtedly we must all admit that while endeavouring to promote the knowledge of Christianity in Turkey, it is desirable to do so if possible without exciting disturbances, and, above all, without giving rise to such horrible scenes as took place in Smyrna a few years ago owing to the fanaticism of those who conceived that their religion was threatened. With regard to the general principle, the Hatti-Humayoun says:—"As all religions are freely professed in my dominions, none of my subjects shall be hindered in the exercise of the religion they profess, nor shall they be molested in the exercise of it." That appears to me to justify—and it is greatly to the honour of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe that he got it specially enacted—it appears to me to justify any person changing his religious profession from Mohammedanism and becoming a Christian or a Roman Catholic becoming a Protestant, or, in short, to profess that religion which is consonant with his own belief. It seems to me, in the first place, they cannot dispute—and they do not dispute—that persons who are Protestants, or Christians of any other profession, may profess that religion, may attend church, and have Divine service performed according to their own belief. The Turkish Government says that there are persons who go to chapels and churches in Constantinople, and there perform and share in Divine service, and who are not molested in performing that service. Another question which arises is with regard to the distribution of the Bible. I confess it appears to me that it is impossible without an infringement of religious liberty to interfere with persons offering the Bible for sale. (Hear, hear.) It has been said by the Bible Society, and I think correctly, that they have a right to distribute it by gift if they think proper. It has been said to-day that the missionaries are accused of attacking Mohammedanism. I think they have no right to say "that in offering us a pure mode of faith you attack our religion"; and therefore I have contended, by diplomatic means, with the Turkish Government, that the distribution of the Bible ought to be unmolested. (Hear, hear.) Another question is with regard to those rooms in the Khans. Here, again, is a difficult question of fact, because it is stated by the Turkish Government that in these Khans preaching was carried on to Turks. It was stated by gentlemen in Constantinople, where these events took place, that the Khans where they shut up the rooms were not at all public places, and that the rooms were, in fact, private rooms hired by the persons who there attended and explained the Bible. Much in this question would depend upon the manner in which this was done, and whether these rooms were actually private rooms. I think we must take care, if we are to avoid disturbances in Turkey—which we wish to do—we must avoid anything which the Turkish Government could fairly fix upon and say, "This is a disturbance of the public peace, or an interference with our regular government, and with our established religion." And there are reasons for this, because every Government will endeavour to enforce respect for its own laws and its established religion. We certainly enforce that right here. We maintain that Christianity is part and parcel of the law of the land; and although we permit temperate discussion, we punish persons who cast open insults upon the Christian religion. We likewise interfere if there is anything like a disturbance in the public streets caused by those who are giving out their religious opinions in such a way as to disturb the peace. Therefore I think that whatever we urge upon the Turkish Government we cannot urge upon them with any force, or with that respect which is due to a friendly Government, that they should allow that which is inconsistent with what they owe to their established law and religion. With respect to the sentence quoted in the memorial from a letter of Sir Henry Bulwer, I do not understand what is there stated as being an opinion which he entirely defends; and if it were it might be so solely as being imbibed while listening to the representations of the Turkish Minister. He says:—"The Ottoman Government is willing to allow Protestants and all Christians to exercise their own religion in the Ottoman dominions, in churches, or quietly at home; but it will not allow any attempts, public or private, to assail the Mussulman religion. It will allow Mussulmans to become Christians; but it will not allow them any more than it will other Christians, to go about speaking publicly against Mohammedanism." Now, I cannot myself, I confess, understand this distinction made by those who are not favourable to religious liberty, and which is made by some Governments in Europe, and against whose doctrines I have had sometimes to remonstrate. They say, we have no objection to a person having himself religious convictions, but cannot allow him to attempt to persuade others. (Hear, hear.) It appears to me that if any person has a religious conviction, and is allowed to entertain it, it carries with it a right to attend Divine worship, and a right to tell others that he is convinced that there is a better mode of faith than that which they profess, and set them inquiring on the subject. I do not understand religious liberty which does not allow people privately to assail a religion which they think erroneous. But if you carry it beyond this, and say that persons acquire a right to go into public places or to distribute books which are professedly full of terms of insult and attack against the established religion, that becomes another question, and one on which I trust we would be unwilling to interfere. I certainly have endeavoured to point out to the Turkish Government what I think is a great offence against religious liberty, and I shall continue, I trust with your support, to urge upon that Government to allow a full religious liberty in the Ottoman dominions. I trust I may say that the Protestant religious bodies in this country, while desirous to promote the Christian religion in Turkey, are at the same time sensible of the discretion to be used and of the respect due from one nation to another, and that above all the enjoyment of religious liberty may not there be made a cause of disturbance, still less of slaughter and bloodshed. (Cheers.)

In answer to a question, Earl RUSSELL said he would attend to the case of the three converts from Mohammedanism who had been released from prison and banished.

Sir HARRY VERNEY, Bart., M.P., said he hoped the noble earl would use his influence to cause the spirit which was shown by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to animate our ambassador at Constantinople. When he was there some years ago it was a question among the American missionaries and the American gentlemen in Constantinople whether they should not apply for special protection from the American Government, but it was finally and unanimously resolved that, as long as Lord de Redcliffe remained in Constantinople, they had no occasion for further protection than his. That noble lord was the wise and judicious protector, not of Christians only, but of all persons who required protection in Turkey. (Hear, hear.)

Earl RUSSELL: I have already said that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe deserved the highest honour in that respect.

Sir HARRY VERNEY said that what he wished was that Lord de Redcliffe's spirit should be infused into those who now represented the Foreign Office in Constantinople. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. Dr. STEANE then, having expressed the thanks of those present, not only for the courteous reception given them by the noble earl, but also for the favourable manner he had expressed himself towards their case,

The deputation withdrew.

THE NEW DECLARATION.—It appears that efforts are still being made by certain "students in science" to procure signatures to the declaration against free inquiry. Since Sir John Herschell's letter appeared in the *Athenæum*, it has been no easy work. Professor Owen has refused to sign. Many others, scarcely less eminent, have followed Herschell and Owen. The value of a scientific protest, in which the great chiefs of science — Herschell, Owen, Faraday, Whewell, Airy, Lyell, Murchison, Tyndall, Sabine,—refuse to join, may be imagined. By-and-bye the list is to be published; and it will then be proper to inquire into the meaning which the several signers put upon the text.—*Athenæum.*

PROPOSED ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGE AT OXFORD.—Although various statements have been made by the press in reference to the site of the old Oxford workhouse, we understand there is now no doubt of the use for which it is intended, as Dr. Newman has become its purchaser, and a Roman catholic college and establishment will be shortly erected thereon. When the workhouse land was bought, a few weeks ago, by the late Mr. Ambrose Smith, it was currently rumoured it was intended for a Roman Catholic college, but such was not really the case at that time, although the matter was subsequently taken up by influential parties, and negotiations have resulted in the site being transferred to Dr. Newman, for 8,400*l.*, being an advance of 400*l.* upon the original purchase money. Dr. Newman, who was formerly Fellow of Oriel College and Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford, was closely identified with "Tracts for the Times," and was one of the earliest perverts of his party from the Church of England. It is stated this eminent scholar will be at the head of affairs at Oxford. The site of the old workhouse comprises upwards of five acres, situated in a central and healthy part of Oxford, viz., between Walton-place and St. Giles. Several Roman Catholics have been in residence at Oxford, and the son of Mr. Serjeant Shee has only this term commenced a course of study at Christ Church. There are six other Roman Catholics also in residence at Oxford.—*Daily News*

Religious Intelligence.

PECKHAM RYE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—A social meeting of the members of the church and congregation was held in the lecture-room adjoining the above named place of worship, on Wednesday evening, October 19th, 1864. During the evening, W. Townley, Esq., in the name of the church and congregation, presented to the Rev. J. Hiles Hitchens, F.R.S.L, &c., a handsome purse containing fifty guineas, "as a small token of the high esteem and love cherished for their pastor, and as an expression of thankfulness for the faithful and efficient manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office during the nearly seven years of his ministry among them. It was announced, that by a strange coincidence, and without any design on the part of the deacons and others arranging the meeting, it was just five years that very day when the congregation presented Mr. Hitchens with a silver salver and some valuable books.

ALFRED-STREET CHAPEL AND SUNDAY SCHOOL, BERMONDSEY.—This place of worship, which was opened ten months ago, having undergone alterations and enlargement, was reopened on Sunday, 16th inst. Sermons were preached morning and evening by the Rev. John Sinclair, the minister of the chapel, and in the afternoon by the Rev. A. McAuslane, of Finsbury Chapel. The services were all well attended. On Tuesday, 18th, a tea and public meeting was held, when the chapel was crowded, and many had to go away for want of room. The chair was occupied by John Eastty, Esq., and addresses were delivered by the Revds. George Rose, James Frame, John Pillans, Alexander Hannay, John Sinclair, H. Budden, Esq. (Canonbury), and T. Powell, Esq. (Islington). A series of anthems were sung by an efficient choir. The chapel was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, and the meeting was altogether a delightful one to all present.

HACKNEY—ST. THOMAS'-SQUARE.—This ancient place of worship having undergone extensive alterations, was reopened for public worship on Friday week. The Rev. James Hamilton, D.D., preached in the morning, and the Rev. Clement Dukes, M.A., in the evening; the Rev. T. W. Aveling and the Rev. E. M. Davis taking the devotional parts of the service. On Sunday the Rev. W. Kirkus, the pastor, preached in the morning, and the Rev. T. W. Aveling in the evening. Each of the congregations on Sunday filled the chapel; and it was stated that nearly the whole of the sittings in the body of the place had been let during the week. The cumbrous old pews have been entirely removed, and replaced by white pine varnished seats, of comfortable shape, and cushioned; the galleries also are completely remodelled. The walls have been changed from whitewash to a subdued blue, enlivened at their tops with crimson and gold, and the lighting is effected by the new and most effective and beautiful method of star pendants from the roof. The cost of the alterations, including some improvements in the adjoining minister's house, has been 900*l*, and something less than 400*l*. of this sum has still to be obtained.

HOXTON ACADEMY CHAPEL.—The Rev. F. W. Fisher, late of Boston, Lincolnshire, was welcomed to his new sphere of labour at Hoxton, on Tuesday, by the neighbouring ministers, and a crowded meeting of the church and congregation, held in the spacious Academy Chapel. The service having been begun with a hymn of praise, the Rev. G. Gogerly read the Scriptures and offered prayer. The Rev. C. Scott, of Lincoln, who presided, in the unavoidable absence of the Rev. Henry Allon, chairman of the Congregational Union, congratulated the church at Hoxton upon having obtained the efficient services of Mr. Fisher, and expressed an earnest hope that the union would long continue, and a confident belief that while it lasted peace and prosperity would abundantly prevail. Mr. Tee, one of the deacons, presented an outline of those events which had led to the call of Mr. Fisher to the pastorate. Following this statement, the Rev. A. McAuslane, of Finsbury Chapel, delivered an affectionate address to the pastor, who then gave a lucid and eminently satisfactory account of the circumstances which induced his removal from Boston to London. The Rev. Dr. Campbell next offered prayer for the pastor; the Rev. G. L. Herman, former pastor, addressed the church and congregation, and the Rev. C. Dukes offered prayer on their behalf. The Revs. W. Grigsby, W. Miall, C. Brake, J. Deighton, and W. Tyler, also took part in the engagements of the evening, which closed with the celebration of the Lord's Supper. On the previous Thursday evening a sermon was preached by the Rev. W. B. Noel, and on Sunday the Rev. Caleb Scott occupied the pulpit.

BUCKINGHAM CHAPEL, PIMLICO.—The ordination of the Rev. W. H. Jellie, late of Hackney College, as pastor of the church meeting at this place of worship, took place on Tuesday, the 25th October. The Rev. W. M. Statham, of Trevor Chapel, Brompton, commenced the morning services by reading the Scriptures and offering prayer. The Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster Chapel, delivered a discourse on the constitution of a Christian Church. The Rev. J. S. Pearsall, of Eccleston-square Chapel, proposed the usual questions, which were replied to by the pastor, and by one of the deacons on behalf of the church. The ordination prayer, with imposition of hands by the ministers present, was offered by Rev. Samuel McAll, principal of Hackney College; and the charge to the minister was given by Rev. Alexander Hannay (pastor of Mr. Jellie), of the City-road Congregational Church. In the afternoon, nearly 100 persons sat down to dinner in the rooms adjoining the chapel, which had been tastefully decorated by the ladies of the congregation for the occasion. Benjamin Scott, Esq., Chamberlain of the City of London, presided. There were present Revs. Messrs. Pearsall, Robinson, Hannay, Statham, McAll, G. S. Ingram, Mackennal, Forsaith, and the fellow students of Mr. Jellie, belonging to Hackney College. The Rev. S. McAll, Rev. G. S. Ingram, and Rev. A. Mackennal severally addressed the friends present, congratulating them on the auspicious circumstances under which they had met, and recognising the hand of Providence in directing Mr. Jellie thither. At half-past five o'clock, 350 persons partook of tea. In the evening, the services of the day were resumed—the Rev. R. Robinson, of Lambeth, conducting the devotional services. The Rev. J. Stoughton, of Kensington, then preached to the church and congregation on their relative duties to the pastor and one another, and concluded his remarks by an earnest appeal to the members of the congregation to become united to Christ. The Rev. W. H. Jellie closed the day's proceedings with prayer.

THE HOPE CHAPEL, HANLEY.—The Rev. R. H. Smith has announced to the church assembling in this place of worship that he is obliged, by the continued failing health of his family, to resign the pastorate.

ASHWORTH, HERTS.—On Thursday, October 20th, two services were held in the Independent chapel in connection with the opening of a new school and lecture-room adjoining the chapel. Two very able sermons were preached on the occasion. In the afternoon by the Rev. W. Brock, D.D., and in the evening by the Rev. W. Robinson, of Cambridge. The collections amounted to nearly 33*l*. The new room will hold about 250 persons, and was crowded to excess at the public tea between the services. The Congregationalists in this town have much reason to rejoice in the accomplishment of this object, as such a room has been long needed. A considerable addition has also been made to the burial-ground, the whole cost being about 500*l*.

PETERBOROUGH.—Very interesting services were held in this city on the 23rd and 24th of October, in connection with the fifth anniversary of the opening of the Congregational Chapel, Westgate. On Sunday the Rev. Josiah Miller, M.A., of Long Sutton, preached two able sermons, and liberal collections were made for the liquidation of the debt on the chapel. On Monday a large and respectable party of friends drank tea together in the old chapel. A public meeting was held in the evening, presided over by the pastor, the Rev. Alex. Murray, when appropriate addresses were delivered by the Revs. Josiah Miller, M.A., Thomas Lloyd, W. Telfer, James Robinson, Robert Wearmouth, and J. Burnett.

LODDISWELL, SOUTH DEVON.—A new chapel was opened in this village on the 4th instant. The building, which is commodious and elegant, owes its erection mainly to the zeal and liberality of R. Peek, Esq., of Hazelwood, who takes a deep interest in the spiritual welfare of the neighbourhood. Two sermons were preached, that in the afternoon by the Rev. R. W. Carpenter, of Devonport, from Eph. iv. 13, and in the evening by the Rev. J. M. Charlton, M.A., principal of the Western College, Plymouth, from 1 Cor. ii. 5. A tea-meeting was held between the services in the British Schoolroom adjoining the new chapel, the proceeds of which, with the collections after the services, have enabled the friends to report that the new sanctuary is opened free from debt. The building, which is in the Italian style of architecture, will seat 350 persons; increased accommodation can be provided by removing the panelling which separates the schoolroom from the chapel at the back of the pulpit, which was done on the day of opening. The total cost is 850*l*., more than one-half of which sum was generously contributed by Mr. Peek, the ground on which the building stands being also given by another member of the same family.

GAWTHORPE, NEAR OSSETT, YORKSHIRE.—On Tuesday afternoon week a public tea-meeting was held in the schoolroom of the Zion Independent Chapel, Gawthorpe, at which about 300 persons were present. In the evening a public meeting was held in the chapel, which was filled to overflowing. Addresses were delivered by a number of ministers and friends. Mr. J. Woodcock, in the absence of the Rev. J. Oddie, of Osset, was elected chairman. The proceedings were opened by the Rev. J. Collier, of Earlsheaton, offering up prayer. The chairman said that they had met openly to declare to the world that they would accept Mr. Dixon as their pastor, and he in return would spend his health and strength for them. Mr. J. Senior, in reply to the chairman, stated the reasons why they were led to give Mr. Dixon a call. Mr. Dixon explained his objects in accepting it. The meeting was consequently addressed by Mr. J. Vere, of Dewsbury, the Rev. J. Williams, of Penistone, the Rev. J. Collier, and other gentlemen. Votes of thanks were given to the ladies for providing, to the ministers and friends for speaking, and to the choir for the very efficient service that they had rendered on the occasion. An anthem was then sung, the benediction pronounced, and the meeting brought to a close.

BURNLEY—BETHESDA CHAPEL.—A series of services has been held at this chapel, to celebrate the completion of the fiftieth year since its erection. On Wednesday evening, October 12th, tea was provided in the school-room; after which the friends assembled in the chapel. John Crossley, Esq., of Halifax, presided. A brief history of the origin of the church was read by the Rev. John Stroyan, the pastor. The following brethren spoke on the occasion:—The Revs. Richard Slate, of Preston, who preached in the room where the church worshipped before the chapel was built; Bryan Dale, M.A., Halifax; R. Harley, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Brighouse; J. T. Shawcross, S. Cox (Wesleyan); Mr. Councillor Kay, Burnley; and Mr. T. Hartley, Halifax. The chapel was filled with an attentive audience, many friends being present who formerly worshipped there; and the interest of the meeting was well sustained to its close. On Lord's-day, Oct. 16th, two sermons were preached by the Rev. John Stroyan, that in the evening having special reference to the decease of Mrs. William Hargreaves, one of the oldest and most valued members of the church. The following evening, Monday, Oct. 17, the Rev. John Ross, of Hackney, gave an address on "Storing for God, and Giving to God." The chapel was opened on September 21st, 1814, the Rev. William Roby and the late Dr. Raffles being the preachers on the occasion.

BOXMOOR, HERTS.—The new Baptist chapel at Boxmoor, just erected for the church of which the Rev. H. C. Leonard, M.A., is pastor, was opened for Divine service on Wednesday last, Oct. 26th, when the Rev. F. Tucker preached in the morning, and the Rev. J. Stoughton in the evening, to large congregations. The devotional services were conducted by the Revs. W. Upton, St. Albans; David Thomas, Bristol; W. Emery, Hemel Hempstead; and T. Peters, Watford. A large company partook of dinner and tea in the schoolroom, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The old chapel, which was demolished to make room for the present one, was erected largely by the efforts of the sisters of Dr. Carey, and was opened on Wednesday, Oct. 26th, 1825. The Revs. Maurice Jones, F. W. Gotch, M.A., LL.D., and B. P. Pratten, B.A., successively ministered to the church before the settlement of the present pastor. The new chapel is a handsome Gothic structure in the early English style, with tower and pinnacle. The interior proves that the Gothic style may be made very suitable to the requirements of Nonconformist worship, the effect being simple and beautiful, and the arrangement commodious and well adapted for speaking. There are 500 sittings. The cost is about 1,050*l*., including extras; the architect, Mr. J. Neale, of Bristol; and the builder, Mr. J. Tofield, of Houghton Regis. A large number of the pastors and deacons of the churches in neighbouring towns were present on the occasion. On Sunday last the Rev. S. Pearson, M.A., of New College, shared the services with the pastor. Liberal collections were made on both days, and the services were of a very encouraging character.

DUNMOW, ESSEX.—On Tuesday, the 18th inst., new rooms were opened for the use of the Sunday-school connected with the Independent chapel in the above town. The building is from plans prepared by Mr. T. Gibbons, architect, of London, a native of Dunmow, and consists of a large room fifty-six feet by twenty-four feet (divided by a curtain during the teaching of the children) and two class-rooms, together with a small room for a copper. In the afternoon, after the reading of the Scriptures and the offering of prayer by the Rev. C. Duff, of Stebbing, a very earnest and suggestive sermon was preached by the Rev. T. W. Davids, of Colchester, from Ecc. xi. 1—6. At five o'clock, upwards of 200 persons sat down to tea in the schoolroom, in which a very crowded and enthusiastic meeting was subsequently held, under the presidency of J. Perry, Esq., of Chelmsford. Stirring and appropriate addresses were delivered by the Revs. G. E. Singleton, R. W. Dale, M.A. (Birmingham), W. Cuthbertson, B.A., T. W. Davids, T. B. Sainsbury, B.A., and J. C. Rook. Among the other ministers present, and taking part in the engagements, were the Revs. D. Davies, R. Barnard, D. Grigsby, &c. The choir rendered very efficient aid in the service of song in the course of the evening. From a statement made by the pastor, the Rev. H. Gammidge, it appeared that the total cost of the erection, including fences and all kinds of fittings, is nearly 550*l*., of which sum 453*l*. had been subscribed before the day of opening. With the liberal collections made on that day, and another generous offer from the chairman, as well as promises from other friends, there is every prospect of the remaining deficiency being quickly met, thus furnishing another testimony to the power and efficiency of the voluntary principle in all efforts to promote the kingdom of the Redeemer.

THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL MOVEMENT, HALIFAX.—On Thursday night a meeting of the three Independent congregations was held in Sion Chapel, Halifax, to receive a report from the committee previously appointed to select a site for a new chapel at the upper part of the town, and also to consider the cost of such an edifice. The Rev. Wm. Roberts presided. Mr. Edward Crossley read the report, which stated that the committee were unanimous in giving the preference to the Belle Vue site, or rather the plot of ground above Belle Vue, the residence of Sir Francis Crossley, M.P. The site in question is the property of Sir Francis Crossley, and is at present occupied as allotment gardens. Sir Francis proposes to divide the site into two equal portions, making a road between them. He offers the ground at 4*s*. 3*d*. per yard. Each parcel of land would at this rate cost 1,159*l*., but Sir Francis Crossley offers to give 250*l*. in addition to the sum he has already promised towards the new chapel if the lower site be selected. The committee, upon consideration of all the circumstances of the case, decided in favour of the lower site, on condition that Sir Francis also agreed to make a road through the field opposite, and immediately above the Halifax General Cemetery. As to the style of architecture for the chapel, the committee gave preference to the Grecian or Italian, the whole to cost, with school

rooms, about 8,000*l.* The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. Ed. Crossley, seconded by the Rev. J. C. Gray, and after a few remarks from Mr. S. B. Cordingley, the Rev. B. Dale, and Mr. Gill, the motion was unanimously agreed to. The Rev. James Pridie moved that a canvass for subscriptions be forthwith commenced, and that no further steps be taken until at least 6,000*l.* have been promised. Mr. N. Whitley seconded the motion, which was carried. A committee of management was next appointed.

CREWKERNE.—On Tuesday, October 25, 1864, the new and beautiful schoolroom, built by the Baptist friends in this town, was opened in connection with the re-opening of the chapel, which has undergone necessary repairs, and otherwise much improved. Two sermons were preached on the occasion by the Revs. W. Guest, of Taunton, and C. Vince, of Birmingham. About sixty partook of dinner, which was tastefully laid out in the schoolroom. In the course of the afternoon several addresses were delivered by ministers and gentlemen present, and about 50*l.* promised towards the building fund. At five o'clock about 300 sat down to tea. A large congregation was assembled to listen to our excellent brother, of Birmingham, and a good collection was obtained. Altogether the day was most propitious, and will be long remembered for the attendance, liberality, and most appropriate addresses and sermons. The new building has commodious class-rooms, besides a gallery for the junior scholars of the school. We were pleased to observe many of the ministers and members of the neighbouring churches, amongst whom may be mentioned the Revs. E. Edwards, Chard; R. P. Erlebach, Chard; R. James, Yeovil; R. Stevens, Bridport; E. Merriman, Dorchester; J. Keen, of Montacut; and Messrs. S. Hebditch, R. Southcombe, E. Whitby, J. Daniels, D. Pittard, &c. Most of these gentlemen made practical speeches, and have liberally contributed to the building fund.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, BURWASH, SUSSEX.—Through the liberality of Messrs. S. Morley, J. Morley, J. Finch, J. Wilson, and J. B. Noakes (each of whom contributed 50*l.*), and other friends, this new chapel has been raised. It will seat 350 persons. The total cost, including the purchase of the land, will be 650*l.* Towards this sum 390*l.* has been received, including the collections at the opening services. The dedication services were held on Wednesday, October 19. The afternoon service commenced at three o'clock; the devotional exercises being conducted by the Revs. Halley Stewart, and William Porter, of Hastings, and the Rev. A. Foyster, of Eastbourne. The Rev. James Griffin, of Hastings, preached an impressive sermon from Isaiah lv. 10—11. The friends assembled for tea at five o'clock, after which a public meeting was held, the Rev. James Griffin in the chair. Addresses were delivered by the ministers who took part in the afternoon service, and by Mr. John Stewart, of Hastings, Mr. J. B. Noakes, Burwash, and Mr. John Whatford, one of the Sussex Home Mission evangelists, who has been the means of doing much good in the neighbourhood. The building was crowded in every part, and the deepest attention was manifested in both services. At the close of the public meeting about 150 friends remained for prayer, and thus closed the dedication services of the new chapel. On the following Sunday the opening sermons were preached to large congregations by the Rev. Halley Stewart, of the Croft Chapel, Hastings.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT KNARESBOROUGH.—We are requested to furnish the following additional particulars of this pretty and attractive building, the foundation-stone of which was laid the other day by Mr. Alderman Brown, of Bradford. The old chapel was built in 1779; and although it has been altered several times, and additions made to it, it was totally unsuited for modern use, and was more like a barn than a building set apart for Divine worship. This was so strongly felt to be the case, that some months ago it was determined to build a new and handsome church upon some land adjoining, given by the late Lady Hewley. Plans were advertised for, and of those sent in answer to the advertisement, Messrs. Pritchett and Sons', of Darlington, were deemed the best. The advice of one of the most experienced of church-builders in the West Riding (John Crossley, Esq., of Halifax) was asked, and he expressed his approval of the general choice and his surprise at the cheapness and elegance of the building. As all know who have visited the ancient and historical place, Knaresborough is situated upon a high bank of the river Nidd, its quaint and picturesque houses rising one above the other like the seats of an amphitheatre. Its streets are generally narrow and crooked, and to a stranger it is often a difficult thing to find the way from one place to another. Many persons have felt this when trying to find their way to the old meeting-house; but in the new church this will be obviated, for a slender and graceful spire will rise to the height of ninety feet, at the angle formed by the junction of Gracechurch-street and Windsor-lane. Thus the spire will be a guide to all who seek this house of prayer. The front entrance is a double doorway, with a beautiful fanlight window above, eighteen feet high, with geometrical tracery. The plan of the church itself is a nave, with small transepts, the whole being built in the decorated style of Gothic architecture. Including the vestibule, the extreme length of the church is fifty-nine feet, the width at the transepts forty-nine, and the height forty-five feet. The nave is thirty-eight feet wide, and the transepts thirty-five feet high. The windows in the side elevations, one of which is larger than the others and set in a gable, have all transeems. The transept windows are of three heights, and the whole are to be glazed with cathedral glass, with a margin of coloured glass round the edges. Two advantages are here gained: by the use of cathedral glass those odious blinds, so unsightly for a place of worship, are not required; and by the introduction of the coloured margin, the graceful outline of the Gothic windows is distinctly shown. In the interior of the church, the pews will be open, low, with leaning backs, thirty-three inches wide in the nave and thirty-six in the transepts. There will be a gallery at both ends, and the church at present is calculated to hold 420 persons; but by the erection of side galleries, which will much improve the appearance of the place, at the cost of about 100*l.*, accommodation can be provided for 180 more, or 600 in all. The pulpit, the front of the galleries, and the rails of the communion table, will be of Gothic woodwork. The whole expense of the erection of the edifice, including warming, the architect's commission, &c., will be less than 2,000*l.* The Knaresborough may be considered a model church, both on account of its elegance and its cheapness, and does honour to the Messrs. Pritchett and Son, of Darlington. The same architects are just completing a handsome church, to hold 900 persons, at Huddersfield, in a neighbourhood in which the late Mr. William Nellars was much interested; and are engaged upon another at Kirby Stephen, for the Congregationalists.

NORTHAM CHAPEL, SOUTHAMPTON.—On Sunday week, sermons were preached in the above chapel, in the morning by the Rev. S. Marsh, of Albion Chapel, and in the evening by the Rev. G. Gregg, minister of the chapel. Collections were made after each service in aid of the building fund. On Tuesday there was a large gathering, when 260 sat down to tea; the chapel was crowded in every part at the public meeting at half-past six. The Rev. Thomas Adkins presided. The Rev. J. W. Collins opened the meeting with prayer, after which, the chairman offered a few introductory remarks on the nature of a Christian church, and the pleasure he had in witnessing the progress of the little church there. Mr. Russell, one of the deacons, then read the financial statement. Mr. C. R. Cosens, superintendent of the Sunday school, gave a cheering statement concerning the school, which contained 200 children. The Rev. George Gregg gave a brief statement of past efforts, resulting in the erection of the present commodious chapel, and stated the church was formed during the past year by eighteen members from the Above Bar chapel, they now numbered thirty-five, and he was thankful to say that there was evidence of God's blessing on the preached word in that place. They had expended in the rebuilding of the chapel, fittings, law expenses, &c. &c., 551*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, of which 500*l.* had actually been paid, and he trusted that that meeting would help him to pay the 40*l.* which he had promised to collect. The Rev. C. Williams, of Portland Chapel, the Revs. S. March, J. Collins, G. Sargeant, and H. H. Carlisle then in most effective and encouraging terms addressed the meeting.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT MAIDSTONE.—The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new Congregational church, to replace the building known as The "Week-street Chapel," Maidstone, was performed by S. Morley, Esq., of London, on Wednesday afternoon last. The building will be erected from the designs of Messrs. Habershon and Pite, of London, and will accommodate upwards of 800 persons. It will be a handsome structure, in the Italian style, the front being of French banc stone and white brick. There will be a commodious school and class rooms in the basement, having entrances quite independent of the church. The cost is estimated at 3,000*l.*, which will be raised by the voluntary contributions of the congregation and friends. The ceremony was fixed to take place at half past-three o'clock. Seats had been erected in tiers, so as to command a full view of the proceeding and these were filled by some hundreds of persons; while near the stone were gathered many Nonconformist ministers and influential members of the Congregational and other denominations. The proceedings commenced with the singing of a hymn, after which the Rev. J. Chamberlain, of Marden, read appropriate portions of Scripture; and the Rev. H. H. Dobney (Baptist), Maidstone, offered up prayer for a blessing on the work about to be commenced. Mr. J. Brown then presented to Mr. Morley a silver trowel, to perform the ceremony of that afternoon; which bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Samuel Morley, Esq., on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Congregational Church, Week-street, Maidstone. October, 26, 1864." The stone was then lowered to its assigned position, and Mr. Morley proceeded to "lay" it in the usual manner. In a cavity beneath the stone was placed a bottle containing some coins of the realm, a copy of the *South-Eastern Gazette*, and documents referring to the origin of the church, with the names of the pastor, the Rev. D. G. Watt, M.A., and the building committee, beautifully illuminated by Mr. J. Somerville. On the exterior was an inscription, as follows:—"This stone was laid on the 26th of October, 1864, by Samuel Morley, Esq., of London. Messrs. Habershon and Pite, architects, London. Mr. Anscomb, builder, Maidstone." Mr. Morley said he could assure those assembled that he felt in full harmony with them on that occasion. It was a source of thankfulness that if the building about to be erected on that spot was not in every sense of the term an additional place of worship in the town, yet that it would contain largely increased accommodation, and certainly be more adapted to the taste and judgment of the present day than the building, venerable though it no doubt was to many present, which they had so lately occupied. He always felt that on occasions like the present there were aspects of antagonism, in the step which Nonconformists took, in the erection of places of worship, which seemed to call for a few words—he might almost say of justification. He felt that there was decided ground for expecting that they should justify their declining to avail themselves, as citizens of a great empire, of that provision which the State made for the public worship of its people. But, guided by conscience, they had no choice in the matter; and they thankfully acknowledged that in these day's they were not obliged, like their forefathers, to hide themselves away from the public eye. They were not there without either a history or an ancestry. They had no reason to be ashamed of their position in this land of liberty. They were not called on to suffer as were those who had gone before them; but it was their duty to maintain the essentially spiritual character of the Church of Christ, and to spread a knowledge of the truth among their fellow-men. Mr. Morley then remarked upon the system of church government with which his hearers were identified, and of the soundnes ands safety of which he was well assured. In conclusion he trusted, that the building now about to be commenced would be completed without accident. After a few words from the Rev. D. G. Watt, prayer was again offered by the Rev. W. Lennox, of Tunbridge, and the proceedings terminated. In the evening a large company, about 500 persons, met in the Corn Exchange, under the presidency of Samuel Morley, Esq. The room had been decorated in a most effective manner by the ladies of the congregation, who had also provided a very bountiful tea, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the building fund. At the conclusion of the tea, the meeting was subsequently addressed by the chairman, and the Revs. Messrs. Turner, of Ashford; Beazley, of Blackheath; Arthur Hall, of London; William Grigsby, of Whitefield's Tabernacle; D. G. Watt, M.A., the respected pastor of the church; and W. Jull, Esq., of Staplehurst. Several hymns and an anthem, effectively sung by the choir and heartily joined in by the assembly, gave additional interest to the proceedings.

Correspondence.

THE FUTURE POLICY OF DISSENTERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Mr. Robinson's letter call for serious attention. It is the utterance of an earnest mind; but it points to a course of action which may tell most disastrously on our interests at the coming election.

Our responsibility is great; for the policy of our Government at home and abroad may be involved in the course we shall take. The progress of civil, commercial, and religious liberty has been advanced by our co-operation with the Liberal party; and the retrospect of the last thirty years will show our united influence has been beneficially employed. Are we now to part company, setting up a distinct policy of our own, or act in alliance with them in a steady progress towards the attainment of religious liberty? A retrograde or even stand-still policy must be eschewed by us—we take not "rest and be thankful" as our motto—they greatly fail in duty who follow such a course. But is it prudent to raise our flag, and rush at the citadel, when the outworks remain in tact? How many will be found in our forlorn hope, when we have so determined? Alas! we shall appear as the band of Gideon before the hosts of Midian, but lacking the Divine warrant which led him to victory.

Can we expect, if we cast off our allies, and rush alone to the breach, with the cry, "For the crown rights of our Redeemer!" we shall rend the tie which binds the spiritual to the civil power? I sadly fear the flag which we should strive to plant there would be found draggling on Aspromonte instead of being borne in triumph to Rome.

Let us act prudently: where we have the power to return a candidate who believes in, and identifies himself with our principles, by all means rally round him; let him feel he has no half-hearted men to depend on. But where we have not, we should unite with those who will aid to remove the many evils which still press on us. Why Sir, in this way we may educate them to the full development of religious freedom.

Every debate on Church-rates, or any other religious inequality, will furnish opportunity of showing the unholiness of the system from which they proceed; and, step by step, we may bring honest and practical men, by a prudent course of action on our part, to rise to that great height of our endeavour—"the liberation of Divine truth from human authority."

A little patient waiting will incur no loss to us. Within the Establishment each party finds a galling tie and sighs for the liberty we enjoy. Be it ours to clear the path of everything obstructive to progress. The restiveness we see amongst them tell of the forces at work within. By precipitating events we may throw back the labours of the past twenty years, and raise up prejudices which it would be well to avoid. By keeping in alliance with those who are prepared to advance they will understand the holy purpose we keep in view; what they now regard as our crude opinions, will ripen into rightful principles as we proceed. They will learn the true character of the system whose offshoots they will assist us in destroying, and be at our side when the time shall arrive to complete our labours, in the full consummation of Religious Freedom!

J. E. ROBENS.

Weymouth, Oct. 31, 1864.

CONSCIENCE AND CHURCH-RATES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Being in company with a clergyman a short time since, our conversation turned on Church-rates. He said:—"It is this that puzzles my mind—I do not know how a farmer can reconcile it to his conscience, when he knows that he took his estate subject to Church-rates, and afterwards refuses to pay them." Fearing that others may be puzzled on the same subject, I will en-

deavour to solve the problem. I take an estate at 200*l.* per annum, and covenant to pay all rates and taxes, except the landlord's property-tax. I find the rates to be—poor-rate, two shillings in the pound (20*l.*); highway-rate, sixpence in the pound (5*l.*); property-tax (if I rent 200*l.* per annum I am bound to pay property-tax for 100*l.*), ninepence in the pound (3*l.* 15s.); tithe rent charge, 30*l.*; Church-rates, one penny in the pound (16s. 8d.). All these rates and taxes I paid for some time, until the law took off twopence from my property-tax, which relieved me 16s. 8d. The price of corn being low, the law took off 2½ per cent. from my tithes (15s.). The law also tells me, if I can get a majority in the parish against Church-rates, the law will relieve me of that also. And I got a majority in vestry, and legally ceased to be liable to pay the rate. Now, Sir, why should my conscience be troubled more because the law exonerated me from paying Church-rates than it should because the law exonerates me from paying 2½ per cent. on my tithe or twopence in the pound on my property-tax?

I think no rector or vicar's conscience would be much troubled if the law would exonerate him paying poor-rate on his tithe in the same manner as it does from paying Church-rates; or if all his property-tax was taken off, although he calculated on paying that tax when he bought the living. Hoping that this will be sufficient to satisfy every man's conscience, as it does mine who pay no Church-rates,

I am, yours, &c.,
A FARMER.

THE LIFE OF THE LATE DR. RAFFLES AND THE REV. DR. VAUGHAN.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I became aware, on Thursday last only, that I had, in my Life of my father, unintentionally committed an error calculated to cause annoyance to the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, who was for many years, as president of the Lancashire Independent College, intimately associated with my father, the chairman of the College committee.

At page 465 of my book a resolution is recorded as passed by that committee, which I transcribed from a document in my father's handwriting, and which I took to be the accepted draft of the resolution as ultimately adopted. Knowing how carefully he was in the habit of preserving and arranging his papers, I did not proceed, as I certainly ought to have done, to verify the correctness of the document in question. A vague intimation of an error of some consequence appeared in a review of my book in the columns of the *Nonconformist*, but the error itself was not pointed out. After several fruitless efforts to find out the nature of the error, I have only just discovered it. I immediately communicated with Dr. Vaughan, who has, in a letter by to-day's post, with the most frank and kindly courtesy, accepted my explanation and apology.

It appears that the draft of the resolution prepared by my father was referred to a sub-committee and considerably enlarged and altered. There was, however, but one feeling animating my father and every member of the committee—a desire to do the utmost honour to the very distinguished services of Dr. Vaughan, and the resolution as amended and unanimously adopted was presented to that gentleman by my father, as one of a deputation appointed for that purpose.

I regret very much that my ignorance of the error has compelled me to delay the tender of this explanation, which otherwise would have been made at a much earlier period.

The resolution of the committee is contained in the "Report of the Committee of the Lancashire Independent College, 1857." At page 16 it is said that "the following resolution, prepared by a sub-committee, was unanimously adopted and presented to the venerable president:—

"That the letter of their valued friend, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, announcing his resignation of the office of President and Professor of Theology in this institution, which he has filled during the last fourteen years with so much honour to himself and advantage to the college, has awakened in the committee feelings of pain and anxiety: that, whilst the tone of Dr. Vaughan's communication, and the main grounds upon which his resolutions have been formed, leave to the committee, however much they may regret it, no alternative but to submit to his decision, they cannot accept his resignation without assuring him of the cordial sentiments of regard they entertain towards him, their grateful appreciation of his past services, and their hearty wishes for his future prosperity. The committee are fully sensible of the lustre which has been shed upon the college by the extensive as well as deserved reputation of their honoured president, and of the loss which will be occasioned by his removal, alike to the institution itself, and to the Congregational denomination in this country, of which his great and varied talents, his high-toned principle, his public spirit, and his earnest devotion to its interests, have made him so distinguished an ornament. They honour him for his wise, consistent, and successful exposition and defence of those great doctrines of evangelical truth most assuredly believed amongst us. They have ever had reason to admire the ability, fidelity, and zeal with which he has discharged the arduous and ofttimes delicate duties devolving upon him as principal of this college; and in parting with him they feel that they lose one whose urbanity of deportment and sagacity in counsel have frequently imparted dignity, caution, and strength to the deliberations of this committee. They would, in conclusion, assure him of their sincere sympathy with him under the painful domestic afflictions which have led to his resignation, and would devoutly pray that the dark cloud which now hangs over him may be soon dispelled, that the blessing of his Divine Master may attend him wherever he goes, and that he may be spared for many years of still nobler and more successful labour in that holy cause to which his life has been consecrated."

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
T. STAMFORD RAFFLES.

Liverpool, Oct. 30, 1864.

PSALMODY AND COLLEGE EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Under the above title I have read with much interest the letters of Mr. Waite and Mr. Curwen.

Being one of the Committee of Management of the Normal School here, with which the name and labours of David Stow have been so long and so honourably identified, I have been particularly interested in considering the various methods of teaching vocal music.

In a word, I may state that in Glasgow the introduction of the Tonic Solfa method has produced a revolution in musical tuition. First as to the numbers under instruction. During the past year these have been about 20,000, of all ranks and classes, including our temperance societies, Sabbath-schools, week-day schools, Congregational classes, industrial reformatory schools, and other public institutions. I am happy to be able to add that after a struggle with prejudice of all kinds, our first-class public academies and private seminaries have almost all introduced this method with the best results. There is also a large and flourishing class in the Andersonian University; and our Choral Union, finding that the great majority of those who passed their entrance examination were Solfaers, appointed a Solfa teacher to train the junior choir in the old notation by means of Mr. Curwen's method. This class last winter numbered 350 members. The consequences have been, that the whole community is leavened by it; the fruit of it appears in the Psalmody of our churches, and the singing in our Sabbath-school. One of our most popular clergymen, himself no musician, lately preaching his annual sermon on the signs of the times, remarked that one most striking local sign was the change in the character of our street music, message boys and girls being heard singing as they passed along some beautiful hymn or national melody, instead of "Jim Crow," or "Pop goes the weasel," of former days.

In the Normal School with which I am connected, the method has been fully taught for several years. The effect has been largely to increase the number of students who have passed the Government examination in music (which, be it observed, is all in the established or old notation), and also to raise their standing; for, while previously few rose above the grade of "fair," now the majority take "good," and some "excellent"—a position which formerly we never approached.

The chief question raised by Mr. Waite is, What notation best expresses "the true doctrine of musical sound" or "the scale of nature"? It would greatly elucidate this point if Mr. Waite would state what he means by the "scale of nature." His general remarks regarding it are most just, but surely he will not say that the twelve semitones of the chromatic scale represented on the musical staff, or the figures, 1, 2, 3,4, 5, 6, 7, used in singing them, fully or fairly express that scale.

On the staff the position of the intervals varies with every change of key, and the figures which stand for the diatonic scale are not only ill adapted and unsingable in their clumsy application to the chromatic, but they fail entirely in representing to the learner any intelligible idea or what the scale really is.

I know no scale of nature but the Diatonic, and its complex form, the Enharmonic; and I know no method that attempts to teach these scales intelligently but Mr. Curwen's. The great beauty of his method is that every tone in the Enharmonic scale is found represented within the range of the 474 kommas of the modulator, that each tone has a separate name, and that every name invariably means one thing. Not only is every tone of music represented by a separate name on the modulator, but Mr. Curwen's method teaches the learner how to produce each tone at his will. To know exactly what tone is wanted, and how to produce it, are the grand desiderata of musical tuition. Mr. Curwen's method meets these requirements in every particular, and so far as I know in these respects stands alone.

If Mr. Waite would only show how the modulator does *not* represent the true scale of nature it would oblige, but it will not do for him to shelter himself behind a screen of vague remark and general statement.

The assertion that "in a single evening the symbols of the established notation may be learned and the power acquired of singing by note the melodies of several standard psalm tunes" is one that must be placed alongside of "An elegant fluent handwriting taught in six lessons," or "The German language in twelve." My own experience has been (and I know it has not been singular) that while I could play upon an instrument with comparative ease, I had all but given up in despair the learning of vocal music. Hullah's method thoroughly failed, so did Mainzer's; by-and-bye the discovery of the Tonic method as expressed by figures, gave me some idea of how to spell out a tune: but till I saw the modulator I had no intelligent comprehension of what the scale really was, or of what gave the power of reading any tune, in any notation, in any key, or further, the still higher power of distinguishing the various tones of the scale by their mental effects, as readily as the colours of the rainbow, and consequently of being able to *write down* any ordinary tune on hearing it correctly sung or played.

The established notation, as contrasted with Mr. Curwen's, is one of sign, *versus* names. In reading a sign notation, the first process of the mind is to realise what the sign means; the next is to produce the thing signified, so that every sign produced requires a double effort. In the notation of names the very thing required is at once presented to the eye, and all that is necessary is the single effort to produce it. This, to my mind, settles the whole question as to which is the easy, true, and philosophic method of teaching vocal music. In the notation of signs as represented on the staff, every sign means a different thing in thirteen different keys; double them for major and minor, multiply the product, by soprano, alto, tenor, and bass clefs—each sign then represents 104 different things; multiply this again by the twelve semitones of the chromatic scale, and 1,248 is the grand total of different signs to puzzle and bewilder the poor learner. No wonder that its advocates are compelled to supply crutches, in the shape of figures, letters, or sol-feggio of some sort, with the view of making it intelligible.

In Mr. Curwen's method every interval in the Enharmonic scale is represented by about twenty names, which are easily learned and readily used, and by which vocal music has become accessible to thousands and hundreds of thousands in our land.

Every one must acknowledge Mr. Waite's long-continued and zealous efforts in the cause of psalmody, and receive with respect whatever he may advance on the subject; at the same time, it would be but a poor compliment to suppose him unwilling to have his opinion subjected to a fair and friendly criticism.

I am, Sir, yours very respectfully
COLIN BROWN.

113, Douglas-street, Blythswood-square,
Glasgow, Oct. 28, 1864.

P.S.—I have not referred in the above to the great importance, made use of in Mr. Curwen's method, of employing the eye as well as the ear in learning music—time, tune, and accent, in his notation being all particularly represented instead of by mere arbitrary signs.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION AND SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I shall feel particularly obliged if you will insert in your next publication the following letter, which I addressed on Monday last to the *Manchester Examiner and Times*.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
FRANCIS TAYLOR.

Manchester, Oct. 27, 1864.

Sir,—Permit me to thank you for your article of Saturday on the meetings of the Congregational Union at Hull. I entirely sympathise in the views you have expressed on the subjects there discussed, and anticipate great benefit from your criticisms and the correspondence they may elicit. The constitution of this body is now under discussion, and it will be subjected to revision in a few months. It is therefore of the highest importance that in the meantime the attention of Congregationalists throughout the country should be drawn to the consideration of what shall be the future basis of the society. With that discussion I do not now interfere; though I hesitate not to say that the organisation is only valuable as it affords an opportunity for the free discussion of great principles, the prompt attention to great events in the progress of society, and the demands of the times. My object at present is not to comment on what you have so ably criticised, but to call attention to what did not appear on the record. Englishmen have been long regarded as the champions of liberty and the benefactors of the slave; and, in consequence of the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, and the position we have taken in regard to slavery throughout the world, we have assumed the prerogative of offering counsel to other nations as to the course they ought to pursue in regard to their slaves. No body has more persistently acted in this spirit than the Congregational Union, at their assemblies, especially in the times of the late secretary, the Rev. Algernon Wells. The plea was urged that, by the existence and continuance of slavery, America was dishonoured; and we have even hesitated to receive her representatives, fearing that we might come into contact with the foul taint. We have assured her over and over again that if she would abolish this system her people might reckon on the sympathy of the English Congregationalists.

Now, without going into the question as to the origin of the war, no one will deny that events have hurried on the progress of anti-slavery sentiment among Americans, and given liberty to hundreds of thousands of slaves, who have been deserted by their former masters. These poor people are left within the lines of the Northern army, without the means of support, and destitute of the common necessaries of life, and their friends in the States have been called upon for the exercise of liberality and sympathy on their behalf. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been thus expended, and many hundreds of thousands more will be required.

Not less than two millions of quondam slaves are now free, but many of these need not only instruction but the means of subsistence.

In the faith of promises and pledges publicly given, accredited deputies have been sent from America to England, soliciting friendly co-operation; and surely in a mission of Christian philanthropy they not unreasonably counted on a welcome and response, especially amongst the religious denominations.

Now, I know not with whom rests the administrative veto on any such application being made to the Congregational Union, but I know that Mr. Levi Coffin, bearing credentials of the highest order, and introduced to the secretary by some well-known members of the Union, present and absent, as an agent of the Freedmen's Aid Society from Cincinnati was, denied a few minutes, either at the meeting for business or the dinner on Thursday, in which he might plead the cause of these poor negroes, and appeal through the ministers present at the meeting to the sympathies of Congregationalists throughout the country. He had been received by the Society of Friends at their yearly meetings; by the president of the Wesleyan Conference at Bradford, who personally brought the object of his mission before the Conference, and by the Baptist Association at Birmingham; and he reckoned that the Congregationalists of England would hear him, but he was denied by the secretary. I express no opinion on the power or prerogative by which the secretary acted; but I think if he was authorised to refuse Mr. Coffin a hearing, which he was assured would not exceed five minutes, notwithstanding the importunity of other members of the Union, either the Congregational Union is more fettered by official etiquette and "red tape," or its membership is more favourable to the maintenance of slavery than I had supposed possible. I may also add that the secretary refused to read to the Union the short address of which Mr. Coffin was the bearer, and which had been adopted by the Baptist Association.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
FRANCIS TAYLOR.

AN ADDITIONAL PLEA FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Having become lately a reader of your journal, I was much struck last week by your solid and weighty article on "The North London Industrial Exhibition." And the first thought that occurred to me thereupon, was the modification of a proverb with which my mind is familiar. The commendation of Earl Russell brought it spontaneously out. Methought—Well, if the ruling class so much relish the produce of our artistic and mechanical beef, the very least thing they could do would be to allow us to turn the political spit a bit, throughout the constituencies of the land, that our "productions" by the free use thereof might become more choice and better still. But if, instead of that, they devour our "roast" and "beat" us with the "spit," or rather disallow us the exercise of it according to our right, either is deemed equally vexatious, and candour must say equally unjust, and sooner or later the unenfranchised might become disposed equally to resent it—a consummation devoutly to be deprecated. This figure I've here used, will be readily understood, no doubt, so that I

hardly need be more explicit; but, that there shall be no mistaking of my meaning, if I can help it, I will say further, in plain words, that if the unproducing classes luxuriate on what is produced for them, and enjoy political privileges to the fullest, that surely the producers are justly entitled to some political privileges; otherwise, if the producers of the common wealth can have no voice in the ordering of it, might they truly account themselves in no better position than aliens.

I must beg, Sir, to reproduce in my letter in behalf of those classes referred to the last paragraph in your article alluded to above, as containing matter a hundred times more forcible than anything I can write:—"It speaks ill for the legislative sagacity of our statesmen that they can devise no expedient for skimming the cream off our artisans and admitting them to the privileges of the constitution. It argues in them, we make bold to say, a profound ignorance not merely of work-people's, but of human nature to count up numbers with such tremulous scrupulosity, lest perchance a few thousands more or less of the unenfranchised should be invested with a right to vote. They are no more likely, they are no more able, to vote in battalions, than are the classes socially above them. It is admitted, indeed it can no longer be denied, that a large number of the operative class who are now excluded from all participation of political power, are individually as well qualified to exercise the franchise for the public good, as the large majority of those who do so under the present limited and arbitrarily limited system. The bugbear in the way is a fear that whenever the right to vote is given them, they will combine to place their political power in the ascendancy. They are so many that, if they be but unanimous, they might destroy the balance of the constitution. Might not the peers urge the same objection against the middle classes? Is England less under the guidance of the aristocracy on account of the vast excess in numbers of the suffrage-possessing class beneath it. Not a whit—the only difference made by the Reform Act, is that the aristocracy feel bound to study a little more seriously than they did the interests of the class which so greatly outnumber them. Is the condition of England any the worse for that? And if the middle class felt themselves compelled, by a regard to the preservation of their political position, to give more heed to the well-being of the working people, would that be a consummation sorely to be dreaded?"

It seems as if those reasonings found in the selected paragraph above, should satisfy everybody that the elective franchise ought to be conferred on the class pleaded for; at any rate, the reasons given should be well considered by readers everywhere. But there to be hope; for the political "stars" lately shining in the provinces, bode it; and conspicuously amongst them—the redolence of hope concentres in Mr. Gladstone's speeches. The seekers to be enfranchised, have waited patiently, are patiently waiting still; but it is ardently looked for now, that the marrow our souls politically expect, we shall soon be somewhat satisfied with; and as a "hope not much longer to be deferred," to "sicken" us, as we think we can reasonably calculate *on* from the pith found in the great Financiers speeches.

Well, Sir, I will say in a last word, reasons abundant there surely are for extending the political franchise, as disturbed relations in the Church, even more than in the State, imperatively demand it!

And, the likeliest way, methinks, to "settle" them "upon the best and surest foundations," is to make the rational experiment extending the franchise, to deal with the serious concerns forthwith! Then, there will be certainly rational ground of hope (by the blessing of God) "that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be secure, and abide among us for all generations." That it may so be is the devoutest prayer of your correspondent, and very obedient servant,

HANDICRAFT.

Milton Abbot, October 25, 1864.

MULLER'S TRIAL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you oblige me by stating in your next impression that the Mr. Thos. Lee examined at the trial of Muller for the murder of Mr. Briggs, and alluded to by Mr. Serjeant Parry as being the son of the well-known coal-merchant, is not related to, or in any way connected with, Mr. Thos. Lea, of the firm of Lea and Company, of the Highbury and Kingsland stations on the North London Railway.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

THOS. LEA, Jun.

Highbury Coal Depôt, Oct. 31, 1864.

THE REPORTED DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

Colonel Taylor, who has charge of the general electoral business of the Conservatives, has given the agents of the party in the provinces the stimulus of an *alerte*. About ten days ago, he sent out circulars bidding them prepare for a general election in November. The news spread like wildfire, and, because of its source, does not seem to have been doubted. One of the provincial Conservative journals, in giving it, declared that it did so on "all but official" authority, considering, we presume, that Lord Derby is "all but" in office. The announcement has caused a good deal of trouble to the Conservatives, who by this time are satisfied that it had no foundation. The journals which at first encouraged the story now say that, if the dissolution does not take place, it will be because Colonel Taylor's exposure of the plot has destroyed the chance of its success. If, therefore, we get through the next month in peace, the gratitude of the country will be due to that gentleman. It would be interesting to know how Colonel Taylor was led into his singular error, since it is certain it never had the least basis in the acts or intentions of the Government.—*Daily News.*

The *Morning Post* says:—"We are safe in contradicting the popular rumour that a dissolution of Parliament is imminent. On the contrary, we believe that we are warranted in postponing it, as far as Ministerial intentions are concerned, to the extremest limits, namely to 1866."

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

CARMARTHEN ELECTION.—The election for Carmarthen took place on Monday afternoon at two o'clock. Mr. William Morris was nominated by Mr. Lewis Morris, solicitor, of Carmarthen, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Buckley, of Penyfai, Llanelly. There was no opposition.

EXETER.—Mr. Gard, being sixty-six years of age, has announced his intention to retire at the next election, and the Conservatives think of putting up the Hon. Mark Rolle in his place. The Liberals, in spite of their late defeat, are so much elated at the result of the recent registration that they are contemplating the possibility of securing both seats. It is said that Mr. T. Dyke Acland has again been solicited to stand. He, also, is a gentleman of much local weight.

BARNSTAPLE.—It is said that the Conservatives intend to contest both seats, their candidates being Sir G. Stucley, Bart., and Mr. Howell Gwyn, a wealthy Welshman. Mr. Richard Bremridge has intimated his intention of retiring from public life. The Liberals intend to stick to one candidate, in the person of their present respected representative, Colonel Ferguson Davie.

LISKEARD.—It is said that some of Mr. Osborne's dissatisfied constituents intend to invite a Cornish gentleman to contest the seat with him.

IPSWICH.—The Conservatives have resolved to contest both seats at the next election; though Mr. Kelk has declined to stand, they are on the look-out for another candidate. This borough since 1847 has been represented by Mr. J. C. Cobbold (Conservative), and H. E. Adair (Liberal).

HULL.—Mr. Clay has been visiting his constituents, and Mr. Somes was at Hull last week. An address to the electors from Mr. Joseph Hoare, renewing his pledge to contest the representation, has been issued. It is said that Mr. Charles Norwood, a well-known and influential merchant in the town, will be the second Liberal candidate.

WOODSTOCK.—Mr. Alex. Henry has issued his address, in which he says:—

I am in favour of the widest extension of civil and religious liberty; of the abolition of all oaths that fetter men's consciences; and of economy in the state, which alone can be obtained by abstaining from irritating and needless interference in the affairs of foreign countries, whereby England is always kept, as it were, on the brink of war. I am also in favour of an extension of the franchise, so as to widen the basis of the constitution, and thus to act in political life and in the government of the country on the precept of doing to others that which we would they should do unto us. I am a sincere member of the Church of England, but confess myself not able to see how the cause of Christianity is to be advanced by compelling men to support an Establishment from which they conscientiously dissent.

Mr. Henry has commenced a personal canvass, and from the reception he has met with, the Duke of Marlborough's nominee, Mr. Barnett, will, it is supposed, have a very difficult matter to gain a seat for that borough at the next general election.

THE REGISTRATIONS.—The result of the registration for South Derbyshire this year shows a clear gain to the Liberals of 97 votes. Several Congregational ministers claimed to be placed on the register, and in all cases where they were able to prove that their calls were general, and that they were entitled to the receipt of the pew-rents as a part of their stipends, the barrister allowed the votes, unless there was anything in the trust-deed enabling the trustees or others to deprive the minister of his office. This was the case with one minister who had been on the register for a number of years, and was this year objected to by the Tories, who produced a printed copy of the original trust-deed, which contained a clauses giving the trustees power to eject the minister from his office without assigning any reason for so doing. The minister stated that when he received his call he was not aware that any such power was vested in the trustees, but the barrister said that, with these facts now before him, he felt bound to expunge the vote. The revision of voters for South Lancashire is not yet completed. For Oxfordshire the Liberals claim a total gain of 359 votes; for Aylesbury, 47; for Middlesex, 285; West Riding (Northern Division), 567; West Riding (Southern Division), 270.

THE STATE OF LANCASHIRE.—At the meeting of the Central Relief Committee at Manchester on Monday, the Earl of Derby in the chair, the receipt of the sum of 230*l.*, and a balance of 101,667*l.* were reported. The noble chairman, referring to what passed at the previous meeting on the subject of the small number of factory hands employed under the Public Works Act, said that the Manchester Town Council had not acknowledged the receipt of the committee's communication on that subject. It would become the duty of the committee to stimulate local committees to the employment of factory workers on the public works. He produced a circular which had been drawn up by Sir Jas. K. Shuttleworth, and which it was intended should be sent out to all the relief committees. It embodied some important suggestions, and he moved that it be adopted by the committee and sent out with their sanction. Mr. Farnall's weekly report stated the increase of persons receiving relief in the twenty-seven unions in the week ending October 22, was 2,247. Before the Committee separated grants were made from the general fund to a number of places.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The China brings advices from New York to Oct. 19th.

Hood's army had made a formidable demonstration in Sherman's rear, and had destroyed the railroad for twenty miles between Tunnel Hill and Resaca, and between Big Shanty and Allatoona. Hood demanded the surrender of Resaca, which was refused. He subsequently advanced and captured Dalton and a coloured regiment stationed there. He then moved southward, and was confronted by Stanley's corps, at Snake Creek Gap. Severe fighting ensued the result of which is unknown. Sherman's latest despatches of the 16th state:—

We took Ship Gap to-day, with a portion of a North Carolina regiment. Two rebel corps are at Lafayette; one went south from Villanova Plain. They obstructed Snake Creek Pass, but by to-morrow I can move in any direction in the rear of Hood's army, which moved south from Lafayette on Monday.

Official despatches represent Sherman's troops at Atlanta as amply supplied. Ten thousand Confederate cavalry are reported around Chattanooga and Dalton. Hood's army is estimated at 30,000 strong.

The *New York Times* of the 19th thus refers to the latest movements of Hood and Sherman:—

The news from General Sherman's department continues encouraging. Hood's raid on our communications, so far as any military results are concerned, has proved a gigantic failure, and the miserable rebel has dragged his army into a mesh out of which he will probably only get by the loss of half his force. On Monday morning at daylight Hood's force left Lafayette, Ga., in great haste, moving south towards Coosa River, with Sherman on his flank, holding the gaps in Taylor's Ridge. This country is very bad for an inferior army hotly pursued, being full of ridges, hills, and small valleys. If Hood get away, it will be by the vigorous use of his legs. He has declined battle offered, and will not fight unless forced to do so. General Slocum occupies Atlanta, with plenty of forage and provisions. Hood demanded, over his own signature, the surrender of Resaca and Dalton, and said that if surrendered, the white officers would be paroled in a few days, but that if the post was carried by assault, "no prisoners would be taken." Dalton was surrendered, but Resaca was not. Rome is all right.

The War Department announces that Longstreet, in command of Early's late army, had appeared before Strasburg. Skirmishing with Sheridan commenced on the 15th. Longstreet was entrenched at Fisher Hill, two and a-half miles from Strasburg, on the 17th. Mosby's cavalry burned five boats on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, near Point of Rocks, on Saturday, and captured a large number of prisoners, horses, and mules. The *Manchester Examiner* (which is in the habit of receiving telegrams from New York) publishes the following as having been sent by its New York correspondent, per the China, *viâ* Cape Race, dated Sept. 21, or two days later than the ordinary advices:—"Sheridan defeated Longstreet on the 18th inst. near Strasburg, capturing fifty guns, including twenty lost early in the engagement." A Liverpool telegram says that Sheridan attacked Longstreet at Fisher Hill, and that the latter lost 7,000 men, in addition to the fifty guns—a manifest exaggeration.

Two divisions of Grant's army made a reconnaissance on the 6th to Darbey Town-road, where they found a new formidable line of Confederate works, which they assaulted, but having been repulsed, they withdrew, pursued by the Confederates. The Federal loss was 400 men. General Lee reports that the assault was easily repulsed, with a slight Confederate loss. The Confederates were said to be massing cavalry on Grant's left. The Richmond papers anticipate a grand attack on that city when the canal at Dutch Gap was completed.

In retaliation for the employment upon fortification works by the Confederates of 110 captured negro soldiers, General Butler had ordered an equal number of Confederate prisoners to be set upon the excavation at Dutch Gap and elsewhere along the trenches. The correspondent of the *New York Times* announces the execution of this order, and mentions that among the prisoners put to labour were two old gentlemen who had accidentally wandered into the lines.

Despatches from Washington state that Secretaries Stanton, Seward, and Fessenden had gone to Grant's head-quarters to urge upon him the political necessity of his achieving some decisive military success previous to the Presidential election, and to authorise him to concentrate troops from any and every quarter in furtherance of that object.

The rumour in the *World* (Democratic organ) that General Grant had removed Generals Warren and Meade for protesting against his orders to assault the Confederate works in their front, which are of great strength, has not been confirmed. Probably it was an electioneering *canard*.

The movements of the Confederates under Forrest are not known, but it was rumoured that the entire force had entered Kentucky. A large force of Confederates was at Mayfield, Kentucky, on the 15th, and it was believed that an attack upon Paducah was meditated. It is presumed that this force is a portion of Forrest's command. A later account says that Forrest was moving on Memphis.

The Confederates in Missouri had occupied Sedalia, Danville, and Lexington. The head-quarters of General Price were at the latter place. General Rosecrans was stated from St. Louis to have proceeded to the front, but no engagement had yet occurred. Great excitement existed in Kansas, and the militia had been called out under the belief that the invasion of the State is imminent.

It is reported that the preparations which were

being made for a Federal attack on Wilmington, both by sea and land, were nearly completed.

Richmond papers state that the Confederate Governor of Louisiana has written to Jefferson Davis urging the arming of negroes for offensive warfare.

The Federal merchant-steamer Roanoke, from Havannah for New York, now a fortnight overdue, is reported to have been captured by a party of twenty-five Confederates, who are known in Havannah to have been among her passengers.

The electors of Maryland have, after all, adopted an anti-slavery constitution. The home vote gave a majority of 1,500 against the adoption of such a constitution, but the vote of the soldiers changed the majority into a minority, and an anti-slavery constitution was adopted. An attempt is, however, being made by the Governor of Maryland to throw aside the votes of the soldiers as being unconstitutional.

No decisive return of the Pennsylvania elections is yet given. The Democrats still claim a majority on the civilian vote, but do not deny that the soldiers' vote will leave a large majority for the Republicans — probably 15,000. The Republican majority for Ohio was 80,000; and Indiana, about 23,000. The result had completely overwhelmed the Democrats with surprise and mortification. The correspondent of the *Star* thus sums up the result of these elections:—

The Republicans certainly have twelve members from Pennsylvania, fourteen from Ohio, and eight in Indiana—thirty-four where they had but twenty-one in the thirty-eighth, or last Congress. In all probability they will have three more in Ohio (two certainly), with probably five in Pennsylvania, and perhaps two in Indiana; or possibly forty-four where they had but twenty-one—a certain gain of thirteen, and a probable gain of twenty-three. Of course a gain to the Republicans involves an equal loss to the Opposition; and would you believe it possible that with these figures, which cannot be gainsaid or disputed, before them, the Democrats could be brazen-faced enough to claim a victory? Yet the night before last, by special order of the Democratic National Committee, of which Rothschild's agent, Mr. Auguste Belmont, is chairman, cannons were fired and buildings illuminated by the faithful in commemoration of the glorious successes achieved by the Democracy.

Mr. John Bright has written a letter to Horace Greely, stating that the English well-wishers of the Southern rebellion prefer the election of M'Clellan. The friends of the Union prefer Lincoln.

Every friend of your Union, probably, in Europe, every speaker and writer who has sought to do justice to your cause since the war began, is now hoping with intense anxiety that Mr. Lincoln may be placed at the head of your Executive for another term. It is not because they think Mr. Lincoln to be wiser or better than all other men on your continent, but they have observed in his career a grand simplicity of purpose and a patriotism which knows no change and which does not falter. To some of his countrymen there may appear to have been some errors in his course. It would be strange indeed if, in the midst of difficulties so stupendous and so unexpected, any administration or any ruler should wholly avoid mistakes. To us, looking on from this distance, and unmoved by the passions from which many of your people can hardly expect to be free—regarding his Presidential path with the calm judgment which belongs rather to history than to the present time, as our outside position enables us in some degree to regard it—we see in it an honest endeavour faithfully to do the work of his great office, and, in the doing of it, a brightness of personal honour on which no adversary has yet been able to fix a stain.

I believe that the effect of Mr. Lincoln's re-election in England and in Europe, and indeed throughout the world, will be this—it will convince all men that the integrity of your great country will be preserved, and it will show that Republican institutions, with an instructed and patriotic people, can bear a nation safely and steadily through the most desperate perils.

The Democrats in Missouri complain of illegal obstruction to their canvass, and have addressed a protest on the subject to General Rosecrans.

The Democratic Presidential electors of Tennessee recently waited upon Mr. Lincoln and petitioned the modification of Governor Johnson's test oath and the guarantee of non-interference by the military in the November elections. They were summarily dismissed with the assurance that Mr. Lincoln "intended to manage his side of the Presidential contest in his own way, and that he expected the friends of George B. M'Clellan to manage their side in their way."

A great number of arrests have been made, and business houses closed up, at the instance of the War Department, in Baltimore, Washington, and Alexandria, Virginia. The charges are of carrying Confederate mails and being concerned in blockade-running.

Gold was 109¼ per cent. premium on the 19th.

No successor to the late Chief Justice Taney has yet been appointed, but it is reported that ex-Secretary Chase or Senator Collamore, of Vermont, will have the office.

Major General Birney, who left his command at Deep Bottom on the 10th in consequence of an attack of typhus fever, has died at Philadelphia.

Vice-President Stephens has addressed a letter to the people of Georgia upon the subject of peace, in which he favours an armistice and convention of States, but declares the general recognition of the sovereignty of the States to be the only basis upon which an honourable and permanent peace can be secured. He declares the Chicago platform the first ray of light from the North.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

The authenticity of Jefferson Davis's late speech at Macon will doubtless be disputed in England, at first sight, owing to the extraordinary confession it contains as to the condition of Southern affairs, but it is now beyond question. It has appeared in various Southern papers, and several of its statements, particularly that in which he declares that "two-thirds of the army are absent from the ranks, and most of them without leave," have been made the subject of much lugubrious comment by the Richmond editors. The *Examiner* is so overcome by it that it proposes the purchase of 250,000 negroes to be used as soldiers, and such of them as survive the war to be emancipated at its close. Let others do as they will, it says, Virginia, when her whites are exhausted, "will fight her blacks through to the last man." This is a very remarkable proposition, considering that two years ago the idea that a negro could fight was received at the South with shouts of derision.

M.P.'s ON QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Grant Duff, M.P., made a long and liberal speech at Elgin on Thursday. Much of what he said related to foreign affairs, to education, and to the progression of Liberal ideas and their practical application in legislative measures. As to his own University, he said the reforming party in the University, already numerous, although far from being in the majority, is anxious to effect these objects:—1st, to open Oxford to all classes of Dissenters from the Church of England, just as freely as the Scotch Universities; 2nd, to diminish the expenses of residence; 3rd, to enlarge and modernise the studies.

They think that if they could do these things, they would make that ancient and magnificent institution, which is possessed of more than royal revenues, a really national institution. It seems to them very absurd, that so gigantic an engine for promoting learning and virtue should be the appanage of one sect, and not of the whole of that sect, but only of those persons who are decidedly well-to-do in the world; and who are content to allow their children to postpone the commencement of their special or professional education till two or three and twenty. Before, however, they will be able to effect these objects they have years of hard fighting to go through—fighting in the University and fighting out of it. For success in the University they must trust to themselves; for success in the House of Commons they must ask your help. They must get the question of University Reform made a question for the hustings. Is it worth while making it a question for the hustings? Is it a large enough question? Up till recently no one was allowed to enter even the University who was not a member of the Church of England. Now, the law permits a Dissenter to study at Oxford, but refuses to allow him to take a Master of Arts degree or to obtain a Fellowship. Not many people in England, and still fewer in Scotland, have any idea of the enormous amount of pecuniary assistance towards obtaining a first-rate education which have, since the great but silent revolution of 1854, been annually dispensed in Oxford. Vast as these funds already are, they will be in a few years much greater. The commission of 1854 abolished nearly all the local preferences which then existed, and completely altered the principles on which the income of many colleges were dispensed. To complete the reform and to make these magnificent endowments as useful to Scotland as to England, we only want you to help us to get over the test difficulty. The other reforms tending to make the education more generally useful to large classes of the community, the Liberal party in the University will manage for itself. It was for the purpose of effecting something in this direction that Mr. Dodson, Mr. Goschen, and myself, brought in a bill last session, which was not in all respects as good a bill as we could have wished, but which would have done some good. That bill was only defeated in the Commons, after the sharpest fighting which has been seen in this Parliament, and then only on the "question that the bill do pass," which is, as you know, the last ordeal to which any measure is subjected. Mr. Bouverie also brought in a bill on a different though cognate subject, a more important bill than ours, but one which, from its very importance, was easily defeated by the enemies of progress.

At a banquet given at Lewes the Hon. Henry Brand, Lord of the Treasury, said that the present Parliament had done good service for the last five years, and he saw no reason why it should not continue to be the faithful exponent of the popular feeling of the country. (Strong marks of disapprobation.) At any rate, he was certain that when the time arrived the people of this country would elect a Parliament which should place their representation on a satisfactory basis.

The Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P., distributed the prizes to the successful competitors of the Oxford Middle Class Examinations on Thursday, at Nottingham. He spoke of the value of examinations as a test of knowledge, and suggested that, as ladies of old required their knight to do some gallant deed to merit their love, ladies should now give their preference to those who had distinguished themselves at examinations. With respect to his remarks on middle-class education generally, we have spoken elsewhere.

On Thursday Mr. Charles Gilpin and Lord Henley were present at the banquet of the United Liberal Association at Northampton, and both delivered addresses. Mr. Gilpin dwelt at some length on Lord Stanley's late speech, and expressed a hope that so liberal a statesman would yet be found on the Liberal benches. At Northampton they were a united Liberal party because they had definite principles on which they all agreed. He spoke of the financial reforms introduced by Mr. Gladstone, whom some of them looked up to as the future leaders of the Liberal host. He was a doubtful Liberal who was wavering in his zeal for Parliamentary reform. That Liberal Association has still some work to do. They had an extension of the franchise to secure; protection to the voter to obtain, and to do away with the still existing penalties upon the full exercise of the liberty of conscience. (Cheers.)

Lord Stanley presided on Monday evening at the annual dinner of the Manchester Warehouse men and Clerks' Schools. He proposed several of the toasts, and in dealing with that of "Prosperity to the Schools" went at some length into the advantages of benevolent societies, which he cordially approved. In proposing the toast, "The Bishops, Clergy, and Ministers of all Denominations," he expressed his great satisfaction at being able to give the toast in that form, because it showed that among them sectarian differences were not rife. He supposed they were too busy. He had always noticed that when people had nothing else to do they took to quarrelling; and when men were minded to quarrel, religious differences always served to that end. Lord Stanley declined to talk politics, but did not think the great object of statesmen was to fight battles with their opponents. The difference between a politician and a statesman was that the one was thinking what the county could do for him, and the other what he could do for the country. (Applause.)

Postscript.

Wednesday, November 2, 1864.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The Princess Louis of Hesse gave birth to a daughter at Darmstadt yesterday. The telegram reports that the mother and child are both doing well.

The Emperor Napoleon returned to St. Cloud on Monday evening.

The *Perseveranza* of Milan publishes a telegram from Rome, which states that the Pontifical troops, with the exception of the gendarmes, are to be disbanded.

The Greek National Assembly terminated its discussion upon the constitution on Monday. The draft was read over and adopted to-day. It is probable that the members of the minority will not sign the constitution. The King will speedily give his assent to it. The country is tranquil.

The Paris papers publish a telegram from Calcutta, giving the following details of the destruction caused by the late hurricane at Calcutta:—110 ships were wrecked, and 12,000 persons drowned. The total loss is estimated at 200,000,000f. A great portion of the city was inundated, and the villages bordering on the river were under water.

The Confederate cruiser Florida has been captured in Bahia harbour, Brazil, by the Wachusetts (? Wisconsin). Great excitement has been created by this alleged breach of faith on the part of the American consul, Mr. Wilson.

THE EXPLOSION AT BELVEDERE.—The inquiry into the causes of the late terrible explosion near Erith was resumed yesterday. We regret to have to report another death, making the thirteenth which has resulted from this deplorable accident. The sufferer was a little boy named Yorke, who belonged to a family which had already sustained severe losses. After a good deal of evidence had been taken, the inquest was again adjourned.

PROFESSOR JOWETT'S SALARY.—There has been another effort to increase the salary of the Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford. On Monday the Vice-Chancellor of the University proposed at the Hebdomadal Council that the Professor's salary should be raised to 400*l.* per annum. The motion was defeated by a majority of one. Professor Pusey was in the minority.

THE REV. MATTHEW MACFIE, five years resident agent of the British Colonial Missionary Society in British Columbia, has recently arrived in this country, and has been engaged in London, Blackburn, Carlisle, and other towns, preaching on behalf of the society, and lecturing on the resources of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia. We understand that the rev. gentleman proposes to publish a book descriptive of the interesting conntry in which he has been residing, and about which so little, comparatively, is known in Great Britain.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The supply of home-grown wheat on sale at Mark-lane today, was very moderate. The demand, however, ruled far from active, yet the bulk was disposed of, and no change took place in prices compared with Monday. There was a good supply of foreign wheat on the stands. The amount of business transacted was very moderate; but holders were firm, and Monday's currency was supported. Floating cargoes of grain moved off slowly, but at full prices. With barley, the market was moderately supplied. The trade, generally speaking, was quiet; nevertheless, the quotations ruled firm.

PROTECTION ON RAILWAYS.—It is stated that the Great Northern Railway Company has commenced running a train (experimentally) for their local traffic, which is adapted to prevent on that line every attempt at insult and annoyance. Through each carriage composing this train runs a line communicating directly with the guard, and from the guard a similar line is in connection with the engine. The footboards outside the carriages are so constructed that the guard can (on an alarm being given) easily walk the whole length of the train without risk to himself, so that he can, in a comparatively short space of time, ascertain the cause of it, and, if requisite, stop the train.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ERRATA IN ARTICLE "GARDENS," Oct. 26.—For "charms" read "charm"—"atmosphere" read "almanac"—"heart-charm" read "least chance"—"sense" read "tense"—"equipment" read "equanimity"—"time; as though" read "time, as through"—"sphere' read "space."

*** Subscribers and Advertisers are respectfully informed that the payment of sums *exceeding five shillings* cannot be received in postage stamps.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

SUMMARY.

THE treaty of peace between Denmark and Germany was signed at Vienna on Sunday. The ratification is to be exchanged in three weeks. For three further weeks from that time, General Falkenstein and his Prussian troops are to sponge upon the hapless Jutlanders, and, to prevent them from making away with their produce, all export trade has been stopped. The terms of the treaty are not fully known, but the plundered Danes are to give compensation for the German ships seized during the war. There is, of course, no provision that Denmark is to be indemnified for injury sustained on land. Altogether Prussia comes out of this wicked war with a character for meanness, rapacity, and insolence, which could hardly be surpassed, and is almost without example in modern times. Unable to grasp at the Duchies—which are to be an independent State under her "protection"—she has the Emperor Napoleon's permission, though Austria's consent has yet to be obtained, to annex the small territory of Lauenburg to her dominions. Prussia's material gain from the war has certainly, and happily, not been equal to her expectations. But then Herr Bismark has the formidable Liberal party at home at his feet.

For the first time the Emperors Napoleon and Alexander have met at Nice, where the latter has been visiting his consort, who is recruiting her health in that charming watering-place. On the part of Napoleon III. it seems to have been a visit of politeness; short, and probably not very cordial on either side. It may be that the persevering Emperor of the French revived at this interview his favourite project of a European Congress, which, according to several continental journals, is not abandoned. It is said that the sovereign of France is still anxious to solve by this means the question of Italy; that his brothers of Russia, Prussia, and Italy are nothing loth; and that King Leopold has removed all obstacles on the part of Austria and England. Perhaps the downfall of Count Rechberg may be connected with this event. At all events there appears to be a sincere desire on the part of the leading continental sovereigns to inaugurate an era of peace and partial disarmament, which would be comparatively easy if any plan could be devised of settling the Venetian question to the satisfaction of Austria and Italy, without recourse to arms. If Lord Clarendon has cleared the way at Vienna for that consummation, he has laboured to some purpose during the recess.

Constitutions are more often broken than made. The completion of the new constitution of the Greeks is, therefore, a novelty in European politics. If its working should be as satisfactory as its provisions are liberal, Greece may yet become an orderly and prosperous State, under the mild *régime* of King George I.

Mr. Grant Duff has been addressing his constituents in Elgin in one of those able and comprehensive speeches which have given him a foremost position amongst advanced Liberals of the House of Commons. A considerable part of his address was taken up with university reform. Mr. Duff is not disposed to falter on this question. To open those great seats of learning to the nation, and prevent them from being any longer the appanage of the section of a sect, is, he thinks, a great and serious task, requiring years of patient work. But Mr. Duff is prepared to look all difficulties boldly in the face, and invites the co-operation of all who desire to make the Universities what they were originally intended to be—national institutions. He asks that it may be made a hustings question. We trust his appeal will not be in vain. Last Session Mr. Dodson, Mr. Duff, and their friends, honourably refused to throw Nonconformists overboard in order to gain an instalment of their demands. We doubt not Nonconformists will show at the next General Election that they are worthy of the University reformers who have thus gallantly taken their cause in hand.

Mr. Brand, one of the Lords of the Treasury, has also been at Lewes visiting his constituents, who strongly dissented from his statement that the present Parliament is the faithful exponent of popular feeling. Mr. Gilpin, another member of the Government, made some timely remarks suggested by the meeting of the *United* Liberal Association of Northampton, spoke of that Liberalism as of a somewhat spurious type which did not advocate an extension of the suffrage, protection to the voter, and the removal of everything that shackles freedom of conscience, and urged the claims of Mr. Gladstone to be the future leader of the party. Lord Stanley, also, has been speaking at Manchester, and supplementing his late address by words of political wisdom, which mark anew his superiority to party objects. His lordship felicitously defines the difference between a politician and a statesman. "The one is thinking what the country will do for him, and the other is thinking what he can do for the country." The noble lord, while deprecating the introduction of party politics on that occasion—the promotion of a benevolent institution—managed to convey a delicate compliment to his hearers in the remark, that what Lancashire thinks to-day England thinks to-morrow.

The American mail confirms the reports of the Republican success in the elections for Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, though in the last-named State the majority was only secured by the votes of the soldiers in camp. The anti-slavery constitution of Maryland has been carried by like means, against which the Governor of the State protests as being unconstitutional. Within a week of the present time the far more important Presidential election will have been decided, and will be known in England before the end of November. The disastrous Federal defeat, for which the Democrats are hoping as their only chance of success, has not yet come, though Sherman's communications have been seriously damaged by Hood, who has, however, found it prudent to retire southward after his gigantic raid; and two divisions of Grant's army have been again repulsed in an assault on some new works before Richmond. A solitary telegram to the *Manchester Examiner*, *via* Cape Race, reports a crushing defeat of Longstreet with the loss of fifty guns in the Shenandoah Valley. Our respected contemporary vouches for the receipt of the news. If a *canard*, it has therefore been invented in America. The Jura, which arrived this morning, substantially confirms the above statement. The Federals were attacked by Longstreet during a fog and driven back in confusion, losing twenty guns. Sheridan hastened from Winchester, repulsed the Confederates, retook the twenty guns as well as thirty more, and 1,600 prisoners, and pursued them beyond Fisher Hill. But Sheridan's losses are estimated at 5,000 men. The telegraph to Atlanta was in working order, and Hood has changed his base of operations to North Alabama.

The Confederate privateer, the Florida, which, next to the Alabama, has been the greatest scourge to the marine of the United States, has been seized by a Federal war-vessel *in* the harbour of Bahia. No details of the capture are given, but the act has the appearance of being a gross violation of international law, against which the Brazilian Government will no doubt protest.

The second little war with Japan, waged in this instance by France, Holland, and England combined, has been short and successful. Prince Nagato's forts, guarding the straits to the Inland Sea, have been easily silenced by the allied squadron, and this independent Daimio is said to have sued for peace, and agreed that the channel shall remain open. What great Japanese noble is next to be attacked, and how long is this unusual style of warfare to continue?

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF MULLER.

FRANZ MULLER has been convicted of murdering Mr. Briggs on the North London Railway, on the 9th of July last. He has been fairly tried—but the evidence against him has proved too strong for rebuttal—perhaps, we may more correctly say, has not been rebutted. The main facts are these. Mr. Briggs was found, all but dead, lying on the "six-foot way" of the above-mentioned railway. The wounds he had received, the state of the carriage in which he had ridden, and the abstraction of a part of the property he had about him, conclusively proved that he was the victim of foul play. How was this conclusion fixed upon Muller, who was never seen in, or leaving, the carriage in which Mr. Briggs had taken his place at Fenchurch-street, whose ordinary demeanour up to the time of the murder had been inoffensive and even kind, and against whose early life—he is but twenty-four years of age—no proof has been obtained warranting the inference that he was capable of committing so desperate a crime? In the first place, it was proved that at ten o'clock on Monday, July 11th, Muller exchanged Mr. Briggs's watch-chain which he had worn on the previous Saturday, for another, at Mr. Death's, the jeweller. In the next place, it was proved that the murdered gentleman's hat and watch were found in Muller's possession when apprehended off New York—and in the last place, it was proved that a battered hat, found on the night of the murder in the carriage occupied by Mr. Briggs, belonged to Muller. These facts made it imperative upon the accused to show how he came possessed of the property which belonged to the victim, and how the hat which once belonged to himself, found its way into that identical carriage. Unless he could give a reasonable account of these incidents, the conclusion was inevitable that he was concerned in the perpetration of the fatal deed.

The strength of the case against him would depend, of course, upon the strength of the evidence by which these main facts were established. That he was the man to whose possession all the missing property on the person of Mr. Briggs at the time of the murder, was traced (with the exception of the hat) was not denied. That the hat found in his keeping, when apprehended on board the Victoria, was Mr. Briggs's, was rendered all but certain by the following facts. For a number of years past that gentleman had dealt exclusively with one hatter, Mr. Digance. The hat in Muller's hands was made by Mr. Digance. Mr. Briggs invariably had his hats made for him to order—this hat had been made "to order," and, according to the evidence of the actual workman, to Mr. Briggs's order. The last hat Mr. Briggs had ordered prior to his death, was bell-crowned in shape—the hat discovered in Muller's hands was bell-crowned. The maker of hats "to order" always put the name of the person for whom it was made beneath the lining, within about an inch or so of the brim. This hat had no name except Muller's, but had been cut down above an inch, and reunited by sewing—but with these significant distinctions:—it had not been done in the way that the trade would have done it, and it had been sewed in a manner which could only have been done by a person accustomed to sewing, which Muller, a tailor by trade, had been. Putting all these facts together, there remains scarcely a loophole for the entrance of a doubt as to this hat, found upon Muller in America, having been Mr. Briggs's hat. All the minute circumstances relating to it point one way—and even the alteration made in it corroborates rather than weakens the direct testimony.

That the hat found in the carriage had belonged to Muller was even more satisfactorily proved. It was bought for him by the cabman Matthews of a Mr. Walker, some time before the murder. It had a peculiar lining, which enabled both the cabman and his wife to identify it. That lining was but one of a large variety of samples received from France. The workman who made the hat swore he had not put the same lining into above three or four hats. Mr. Walker doubted whether it had been put into more than one other, and a hatbox was found at Muller's lodgings with Walker's name upon it. The testimony on this head was most minute, and the conclusion established was inevitable, that the hat found in the carriage in which Mr. Briggs had met his terrible fate was the same which had been purchased for him by Matthews the cabman, and which he had in customary wear at the time of the murder—that, therefore, Muller must have been fellow-passenger with Mr. Briggs on the night of July 9th, and, looking at the battered condition of the hat when found, must have been engaged in a deed of violence.

These were the facts that implicated Muller. Supposing he was innocent, he was not present at the murder. Where was he? Of whom did he obtain the hat so like Mr. Briggs's, and whom did he employ to cut it down? Where was the hat he had received from Matthews, and in what manner had he disposed of it? How did he come into possession of the chain which he exchanged for another at Mr. Death's within forty-four hours (a Sunday intervening) of the murder, and of the watch, found neatly sewed up in a leather case at the bottom of his trunk, on board the Victoria? Here were a number of strange coincidences, all looking in the same direction,

which he, if not guilty, had the key to explain, and not only to reconcile with, but to prove by, them his innocence of the crime laid to his charge. All that Mr. Briggs had lost was found upon Muller—something that Muller had had, but could not produce, was found in the railway-carriage in which the outrage was committed. What was wanted was a plain story explanatory of these appearances. And that was what was not forthcoming. The attempt to get rid of the identity of the hats failed. The pretence that the committal of the deed by Muller was beyond his physical strength would not bear examination. The *alibi* not only broke down in its main point, but actually added fresh probabilities to what had already been proved. We are not surprised that the jury were satisfied with Muller's guilt without any protracted discussion. After attentively considering the evidence, we should think there are but few men of intelligence to be found who could admit of a serious doubt respecting it.

And now dismissing the wretched culprit with a prayer that he may yet repent and be forgiven, let us say a word or two on the manner in which the trial was conducted. We are not much in the habit of parading our admiration of British institutions—although, perhaps, we entertain as cordial a respect for many of them as the loudest of their eulogists do—but we cannot forbear congratulating our fellow countrymen on the method pursued in the administration of criminal law in our English courts of justice, especially as exemplified in this memorable trial. The dignity and impartiality of the judges, the self-restraint, but high ability and earnestness of the advocates, and the careful attention, conscientiousness, and evident intelligence of the jury, were such as may well make us proud. Herein, after all, consists our surest guarantee for the safety of our lives, our property and our personal rights. If, as Mr. Burke said, all the machinery of our constitution exists for the purpose of putting twelve honest men into a jury box, it is at least some satisfaction to know that the end is attained. The report of the three days' trial of Franz Muller will probably exalt our reputation throughout the world as a nation well-skilled in dispensing justice—and if in some matters our system is still susceptible of improvement—as unquestionably it is—we may still cherish the liveliest gratitude that, on the whole, it is so admirably adapted to the object at which it aims.

We cannot take leave of this subject without once more giving utterance to our earnest hope that railway boards will speedily take effectual measures to make any repetition of Muller's crime a matter of impossibility, by ceasing to isolate their passengers from all communication with such as, in similar cases, might lend them assistance. Had such means of communication existed on the North London Railway, Muller's temptation would not perhaps have overpowered him, nor would Mr. Briggs have lost his life. A similar atrocity, if it should be perpetrated, no matter on which of our lines, would drive the travelling public into a frenzy. When will directors act upon the maxim, "Prevention is better than cure"?

MR. LOWE ON MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION.

Mr. Lowe, the member for Calne, late Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, and allowed by the Government to quit his post in consequence of an adverse resolution of the House of Commons, which, being founded on a mistake, they ought to have proposed to rescind, but didn't till the mischief was done—Mr. Lowe, we say, has been down to Nottingham to distribute the diplomas and certificates obtained in the Oxford Middle-class examinations during the present year, and has availed himself of the opportunity for saying in an outspoken way what he thinks of the defects and wants of the middle class in regard to their education.

He does not like the term, "middle-class education." It is supercilious and one-sided—but then, for want of a better, he uses it. For educational purposes, he says, "the middle-classes" means all those persons who, being too well off to send their children to the schools assisted by the State, are yet not sufficiently wealthy to send their sons to the great public schools—in fact, almost all the community, except the very poor and the very rich. They must, therefore, be divided and subdivided into several classes and categories, before any system of education can be made thoroughly applicable to anybody. What middle-class schools are, and what they are doing, are questions which he hopes the forthcoming Government Commission will be able to find answers for. That the system is defective he believes to be past denial—but what remedy shall be applied? He says there are two favourite nostrums. One advocated by Professor Matthew Arnold is a sort of adaptation of the French system, in which the Government takes upon itself to found and endow and teach in all the schools of the middle-classes. He emphatically disapproves of that suggestion. Taxes, he maintains, are raised from all classes, and "it is neither just nor equitable to tax the poor in order to educate the children of persons who are perfectly able to pay for that education themselves." Then, there is the religious difficulty, upon which the system would infallibly go to wreck. Thirdly, it is the duty of the parent to find instruction for his child; "and it will be an evil hour whenever the State shall invade or seek to interfere with the relation of parent and child." And lastly, there are no peculiar means by which the executive government of the day can ascertain what would be the proper education of the middle-classes. So much for nostrum, number one.

Nostrum, number two, says Mr. Lowe, is highly popular. It proposes that those endowments which have somehow gone astray from the purposes of popular education shall be by some means recovered and applied to their legitimate use. To this suggestion the right hon. gentleman makes no objection, but he warns us that, although it may somewhat lighten the burden of parents, it is utterly impossible to form upon a basis of endowments any type of a satisfactory middle-class education. "If you want to preserve, like the fly in amber, like a fossil or a crystal, the prejudice, the ignorance, and the mistakes of one age, for the full blaze of light prevailing in another, there is no such expedient as an endowment. This has succeeded perfectly wherever it has been tried. A thing may be right and wise in the days when it was done, but time will not wait, and it is left behind by the progress of events. That is just the contrary of what we want in education. What we want for a type of middle-class education is something which will meet the requirements of the times, develop with the ideas of the time, improve as we improve, and adopt and absorb in it all the new light we can give it. Now, the last place to look for this is an endowment. You do not want a dead, but a living limb, connected with a living body, and nothing can be more fatal to progress than to suppose that you can, by availing yourself of the money of dead men, give to schools the vitality and energy which can only arise by contact with the living, breathing, moving mass by which you are surrounded." Besides, in an endowed school the master is always paid, whether the work be well or ill done.

There is a third mode of proceeding, says Mr. Lowe. "According to the vulgar proverb, Those who pay the fiddler have a right to call the tune. Who pays the fiddler in this instance? The parents. Then it is for the parents of the children of the middle-class to say what education their children ought to receive, and neither by the State nor by endowments ought that power to be taken from them." The whole problem is, in his view, how are the parents of the children to be enlightened as to the proper education of the children whom they send to school? Setting aside religion, his first proposition is that, as we cannot find time to teach all, it is more important to teach things and impart facts and knowledge than to teach words—and his second, that it is more important for an Englishman to know the history of his own country, than that of any other country of the world, past or present. On these two bases, which Mr. Lowe illustrated in the most interesting manner, he thinks a really sound type of middle-class education may be founded. "It can only be enforced, however, by the will of the parents, and all that can be done is that those who have an opportunity of influencing public opinion should use those opportunities in order as far as possible to develop this subject in its different bearings, work it out more fully than I can now do, spread information, and so pave the way for a sound system of education in England."

Thus far we go heartily with the able, scholarly, and experienced member. It seems to us a pity that he did not stop there. But he says, What the parent wants to know is whether a good sound system of education prevails throughout the whole school to which he sends his children. How is he to ascertain that? Mr. Lowe would arm the State with power to send a person to examine any school open for the education of children, and report upon it. "I would not let the State do more than report the result of the examination, and upon that let the parents act as they might be advised. Supposing this were done, if a school were seen to be badly managed, the master would lose his pupils if he did not mend his manners. In this way you would exercise a pressure upon the schools."

Now that some system of inspection would be of immense service to middle-class schools, we do not call in question for a moment. That such inspection should be made compulsory we hold to be unnecessary, and that it should be conducted under the authority of Government we are convinced would be dangerous. What a field for political patronage! What an opportunity for destroying the worldly prospects of independent-minded masters! What hosts of clergy would crowd into office! The system would call into existence a machinery far too powerful for evil in comparison of any good it could do. No! We must have no Government inspection, far less if it is to be compulsory. Patience! Wait awhile! The parents of the middle-class, when they come, as they are fast coming, to value sound education for their children, will soon initiate for themselves some process by which they will be able to distinguish the precious from the vile.

BRITISH "INTERESTS" AND THE AMERICAN WAR.

It is perhaps no exaggeration to say that nine tenths of the upper middle and higher classes of English society desire, with more or less of ardour, the independence of the South. The latter are mainly influenced by a vague dread of the triumph of democratic principles of government, and of that political equality which obtains in the Northern States. The former, though not unaffected by such considerations, stand in fear of a restored American Union, believe that the new Confederation would be the natural ally of England, and confidently look forward to a large and direct free trade with the independent South. It may be worth while to inquire whether these fears are likely to be realised and these expectations fulfilled.

1. The apprehension caused by the prospect of a resuscitated Union is at first sight very reasonable. The Federals have already, by the war which has been waged for nearly four years, become a military nation, and that bias is likely to become increasingly prominent in proportion as the war is prolonged. But the peculiarities of this protracted struggle greatly diminish such fears. Englishmen must always have a precedent to fly to; but for this war, there is no precedent in the world's experience. Hence we are apt to blunder. On the part of the North it is a war waged not by an aristocracy, nor by any special interests, but by the nation. Its armies, large as they are, are composed mainly of volunteers enlisted for a limited period, nearly all of whom return to civil pursuits, when their term of service expires. A very large proportion of the Federal soldiers have already, from time to time, been discharged. It cannot, therefore, be said that the military system in the United States has assumed, or is likely to assume, the nature of a permanent organisation, as in the Southern States. Those who fight the battles of the Union are not a separate caste. No doubt, if the South were subdued it might be deemed necessary to keep up for a time a large force to guard against renewed insurrection. But when resistance had become hopeless in the South, it would soon cease—all the sooner in consequence of the new condition of things that must arise. Those who compose the great mass of the Confederate armies—and they have been impressed by a rigid conscription—have never had any vital interest at stake in the war. They were pariahs, for the most part, before Secession, in a country where the labour of whites was basely needed, and where slaveowners alone had any chance of success in agricultural pursuits. The triumph of the North must liberate an immense extent of Southern territory from the monopoly of the planters. If once the power of this compact oligarchy should be broken—what motive would their followers have for prolonging the struggle? If they are already so tired of the war, that, according to President Davis's own admission at Macon, TWO-THIRDS of his soldiers are absent from the armies without leave, is desertion likely to be less active when those armies have been fairly beaten, and thereby an illimitable field opened for the industry of all who choose to avail themselves of it?

The phantom of a great military Republic in America fades away the more steadfastly it is looked at. When the soil—capable of supporting ten times the present population—is free, and the labour of the white man in the South is not only unshackled, but honoured and productive, and when to these advantages are added the freedom of thought, speech, and action which the common constitution guarantees, it is not easy to see the inducements for rebellion on the one hand, or the motives for gigantic military establishments on the other. A return of the Southern people to the Union means a participation in all the privileges enjoyed by the members of the Union. No one in the North dreams of curtailing the rights of the revolted States on

their return, except that of holding property in man, which the North does not claim. Why, then, should huge armaments be maintained by the United States when resistance has ceased in the South? No doubt there will be a strong section anxious to keep up large armies, but they must be powerless against the interests of the nation at large, because the nation and not an oligarchy rules.

The desire for repose after a protracted and exhausting struggle will be universal. It is simply a law of natnre. All the energies of the American people will be absorbed in carrying out that great social revolution which will follow the military conflict. The North will be for drenching the South with capital and labour; the West for colonising anew its sparsely-occupied prairies, and pushing into the unoccupied solitudes farther West. Both will be encumbered with the millstone of an enormous debt, which will enforce economy of expenditure and repress all aggressive tendencies, if such should exist. The policy of the Free States is directed, not by the town populations, but by the five millions of freeholders, who have been the backbone of the present war, and really carry it on. What interest would *they* have in costly military establishments, or in any schemes for annexing Canada?

2. It is argued that an independent Southern Confederation would be the natural ally of England—that is, a slave empire, which is inevitably aggressive, is to be the fast friend of a State which abhors slavery and is engaged in putting down the slave-trade. What political interests have we in common? Is jealousy of the North a sufficient reason for this alliance? But suppose the North should disarm our jealousy; or suppose, which is even more probable—and the suggestion of the Richmond press at the present time—that the South should deem its interests can be best promoted by an alliance with the North. If there is to be an independent Slave Republic, there must sooner or later arise a demand for a renewal of the slave-trade, to make good the great losses in negroes during the war. That would not certainly accord with English ideas. In a few years the Confederation, by reason of its organisation and needs, would probably be at issue, not only with Great Britain, but the whole civilised world, on questions arising out of its "peculiar institution." Those who originated Secession, and are now the Southern leaders, were formerly and always the ruling spirit of the Union, and in that capacity ever manifested hostility to England. "Every well-informed man," it has been justly said, "knows that all the diplomatic or other manifestations of hostility on the part of the United States Government have been the expressions of this Southern anti-English feeling, easily assuming the form of a national exhibition, because the South has been supreme in the national administration." Moreover, a good understanding with the North rather than the South would be desirable in the interests of our American colonies, seeing that the former alone has the facilities, if not the disposition, to assail them.

3. Are we likely to have the advantage of free-trade with the South in the event of its independence? There seems to us much delusion on this point. The question is well argued in a pamphlet now before us,* written by an intelligent American.

"The Confederacy," says this writer, "will be compelled, in self-defence, to resort to the same means of building up its own resources of all kinds which England and every other nation have employed in their infancy, and under whose protecting care the resources of Great Britain have become among the wonders of the world. And this system of protection will be especially necessary to the South, because its population is more deficient in all those requisites for self-sustentation and progress than any other modern civilised people, under its present slavery *régime*. It will begin its national career under the burthen of a debt of fabulous proportions, compared with its resources. It must incur immense annual expenses to maintain all the varied machinery of an independent government—its civil list, its military and naval power, its customs and post-office departments, the lighting of its coasts, the maintenance of its harbours, &c., &c. Of all these encumbrances, the Slave States, as we have seen, bore less than one-fourth of the weight under the Union, and were, even then, comparatively retrograding and absolutely impoverished. So far, then, from being able to sacrifice its own interests to the advantage of British manufacturers and shippers, the Confederacy must subject these to stringent customs regulations; and, in addition, it must levy a tax upon all its exports of cotton and tobacco.

But, even supposing free-trade to be established, of what great advantage will it be to Great Britain, to compensate for all the probable losses to which British trade will be subjected, in consequence of the ill-feeling or animosity engendered at the North by Southern independence, gained through English connivance and aid? We have seen the wretched condition of the mass of the Southern population. We have shown that slavery, while it has enriched a few thousand planters and their agents and brokers, has reduced the millions to "hopeless ignorance and poverty." Can we hope for improvement, when the Confederacy shall have become independent upon the exclusive basis of slavery, and when all the expenses of a separate government shall come to be borne by a reduced population, daily becoming more impoverished? All the ordinary articles of manufacture needed by the mass of the Southern population have hitherto been furnished from the North, and must continue to be sought thence, as from the nearest and cheapest market. Will the small residue left to be supplied from England and all Europe compensate the former for all the disadvantages of its new alliance, and for the loss, or the diminished value, of its hitherto best customer?

These considerations, quite apart from the moral and political aspects of the question, are well worthy the attention of our manufacturing and commercial classes. Those who are expecting greater advantages from an alliance with a nation relatively poor, exclusive, dependent on forced labour, and tending downward, than from one whose industry and institutions are free seem to us to ignore the teachings of experienc and the conclusions of common-sense.

* "England, the United States, and the Southern Confederacy." By F. W. Sargent, M.D., of Philadelphia. (London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co., Paternoster-row.) A work to which we may refer more fully on a subsequent occasion.

RELIGION AND HONOUR.

TAKING up, a few weeks ago, a Sunday sporting newspaper, we met in one of the leading articles with the following sentence:—"We should be glad if some 'men of the world' would establish a society for the conversion of religious men to the ways of honour and courtesy. We shall be happy to subscribe to the society as soon as it is established." The conviction which is so plainly expressed in these words is that people who make a profession of religion are not generally honourable in their conduct; that they are in the habit of doing things which "men of the world" would scorn to do; and that it is better to be "honourable" according to the code of honour established in society than to be religious according to the code of religion which appears to be professed in the Church of Christ.

Now, no man who is in the habit of mixing either for purposes of business or of social intercourse with his fellow-men can be ignorant of the fact that these opinions are very widely held, or, at any rate, very generally professed. We once heard of a man who kept a ledger in which the religious profession of every one of his customers was carefully noted down, and we were told that, other circumstances being equal, he extended credit to them in an inverse ratio to the strictness of their religious profession. What the result of this rule was we were not informed. We can quite imagine it to have been a good one, for if a man has a hundred customers, and keeps an unusually strict watch over the accounts of twenty-five of them, he will be less likely to lose money than if he trusted the whole hundred as he trusted the seventy-five. This merchant is only an extreme illustration of a general fact, that religious men are often suspected by those who are not religious, of being capable of the extremes of dishonesty and dishonour. How is this? and are there any substantial grounds for the belief?

We may take it for granted that no belief or assumed belief of this nature is entertained without some foundation for it. Our own opinion is, that so far as it is current now, it may be partially accounted for by the lingering cultivation of a hereditary and traditional prejudice against Puritanism. The Puritans were universally believed by their contemporaries to be hypocrites. Clarendon has handed down to us, in his portrait of Cromwell, a type of the opinions entertained by all the Loyalist and Established Church party of the character of their opponents. The present Archbishop of York has, only within the last two years, endorsed this opinion by the sweeping assertion that they were, unmistakably, a set of canting hypocrites. With very few exceptions it has been the fashion for all historians, during the intervening two centuries, to daub them with the same brush, and in the same colours. Our historical literature has, almost necessarily been, until lately, in the hands of our opponents. Carlyle, Macaulay and John Forster have stemmed the tide, and, in another generation, or perhaps before, we shall see all the mud on the faces of the Cavaliers and "gentlemen" of England, and the Puritans with clear and comely visages. When that day comes the world will be more ready than it is now, to believe that religion and honour are not rarely, but usually, associated together. At present the popular representation concerning their ancestors, sticks to the ancestors' descendants, and will stick until the impression is removed.

We are told, however, that the every-day life of religious men of the present day is such as to induce men of the world to come to the conclusion that it is better to be an "honourable" than a religious man. Now there is no doubt whatever that there are religious men who do dishonourable deeds,—not merely professedly religious, but, to all appearance, really religious men. Everybody has met with instances of this kind, and sometimes they occur so frequently as to shake your own faith. Sometimes you will see a whole body of professing Christians supporting and voting for a course of ecclesiastical action which, if adopted in commercial life, would turn a man even out of the Stock Exchange. You will see the loftiest profession allied to the greatest meanness. You will see men of unblemished reputation, and the most godly life, run down by malicious aspersions of their character, and by a course of wilful and systematic detraction, which is not only dishonourable, but devilish. You will see honesty resolutely and deliberately ignored by men of glaring piety when dishonesty may appear to serve the extension of a "cause," or the aggrandisement of a sect. Especially, you will often see a want of charity and generosity in men to whom such virtues should be so familiar as to be an ordinary habit of the mind; and you will find them in persons making no religious profession of any sort or nature. It is such an experience as this which forms the basis of the creed that men of religion are seldom men of honour.

In weighing these facts, we have to remember one thing, and we think only one thing, viz., that men seldom reason against their prejudices, and that a multitude of men never reasons at all. We grant all the circumstances which are alleged. We will even go farther. We will say that we know now of a philosophical Atheist, and of some philosophical Deists—if Atheists and Deists can be said to be philosophers—who, in their external lives, would shame a very large number of professing Christians. We should say that they would be incapable of a dishonourable action. But what do either of these facts prove? A merchant who has no inclination to a religious life is, perhaps, not openly cheated, but treated with disgraceful want of candour by a religious man. He forthwith, first, gladly, because it supports his life, and secondly with passion, because he is excited, rushes to the conclusion that all religious men are of the same order. The daily journals publish the fact of a prominent member of a religious sect being guilty of a gross crime, and the multitude instantly connect the crime with the sect. The case of Tawell is to the point; but the very circumstance that his connection with the Society of Friends was so paraded, is a proof that it was unconsciously considered to be a most remarkable thing that he should have been so connected. The attention and notoriety excited by such occurrences prove that they are, whatever cynical observations may be made, unexpected and inconsistent with the general character of the people amongst whom they occur. And it is noteworthy that when such events take place outside of the "religious world," they do not attract attention, and no deductions are drawn from them. With respect to the "honourable" character of some Atheists and Deists, it can only be said that it must be as possible for such men to attain, with respect to the moralities and the æsthetics of life, as high a standard as it was possible for an old heathen to attain, and more easy to do so now than two thousand years ago, for man now lives in an atmosphere which has been purified by Christianity.

What is honour? There is a remarkable paper by Addison in the 161st number of the *Guardian* on this question. In this paper Addison discusses the influence which honour, as a motive of action, as distinguished from conscience, duty, or religion, has over the lives of men. He says that it is a "glorious principle," and that the sense of it is of so fine and delicate a nature, that it is only to be met with in minds which are naturally noble, or in such as have been cultivated by great example, or a refined education." He divides its professors, if we may so call them, into three classes. In the first, he remarks, it produces the same effects as religion does, but we cannot do better than quote the fine distinction which he draws between the two principles:—"Religion embraces virtue, as it is required by the laws of God; honour as it is graceful and ornamental to human nature. The religious man *fears;* the man of honour *scorns* to do an ill-action. The one considers vice as something that is beneath him, the other as something that is offensive to the Divine Being—the one as what is unbecoming, the other as what is forbidden. Thus Seneca speaks in the natural and genuine language of a man of honour, when he declares that were there no God to see or punish vice, he would not commit it, because it is of so mean, so base, and so vile a nature." Addison's second class are those who have mistaken notions of honour, such as men who make no scruple to tell a lie, but would put any man to death that accuses them of it. The third class are those who are actuated by false honour, such as men who will cheat their

honest creditors, but sacrifice their estates to pay their bets.

What is "honour" in these cases? In the first it is only another name for lofty moral virtue; in the second it means reputation, and in the third honesty. For ourselves we value it, we think, at what it is worth. It is at its best a splendid adornment of the human character; at its worst only an excuse for downright vice, and sometimes brutal passion. In our own history we have waged the most unjust wars ever waged on the face of the earth to satisfy what is called our "national honour." At its best it is a shifting principle, and varies with times, manners, and education; at its worst it is a positive excitement to sin. Would to God all Christians were in the best sense honourable men! Dishonour stains their profession, and makes it a bye-word. Every consistent religious man, however, is necessarily a man of honour. If he be "gentle, pure, and peaceable," and if he "love his neighbour as himself," he has in his heart a fountain of honour which will flow through all his external life. The true sons of God dare not, in loyalty to their Father, be dishonourable.

Honour is to all meanness, want of candour, small trickery, and overreaching, what religion is to sin in all its forms. It is the æsthetic principle of human virtue. A man despises himself for doing a dishonourable action; he abhors himself for committing sin. Honour is a statue exquisite in grace of form and action; religion is the statue with the breath of life breathed in it. It is to be regretted that the two qualities—the perfection of human and the perfection of Divine virtue—should ever be separate. But it is, notwithstanding, a fact, that there are many honourable men who are not religious, and that there are some religious men who are not always honourable. They may have enough religion to save themselves, and yet they are stones of stumbling and rocks of offence. Whatever may be said of their own life, it must be said, with regard to others, that it would have been better for the world if they had never been born.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The two Emperors have had their meeting at Nice. When the Emperor Napoleon was about to set out from his hotel, on the 27th, to visit the Czar, his Russian Majesty anticipated the act by calling on the Emperor to thank him for the hospitable reception he had met with on French territory. Napoleon III. returned the visit as late as ten p.m. Next day the two Sovereigns had a long interview. On his way back, the Emperor of the French witnessed a sham attack of the fleet on Toulon, but *not* in company with the Czar; and on the 30th reached Lyons, where he is said to have received "a warm and enthusiastic reception," and held a review. The Emperor has returned to Paris, and the Czar to Germany.

Victor Emmanuel could not himself go to Nice, as proposed, but sent General Sonnaz to congratulate the Czar and the Emperor Napoleon in the name of the King of Italy.

ITALY.

The Committee of the Chamber have declared in favour of the Convention and for the transfer of the capital to Florence by a large majority. The Commissioners elected by the Committee are all in favour of the measures.

It is asserted that the Ministers of Finance and Justice will bring forward a bill to-morrow for compensation to the city of Turin. Signor Buoncompagni has been appointed President of the Committee of Inquiry into the Disturbances at Turin.

A Turin telegram states that King Victor Emmanuel, being convinced of the necessity for great economy in the public administration, and desirous of co-operating personally in the task which the Ministry have to encounter, has spontaneously renounced three millions and a half of his civil list in favour of the State.

Reliable intelligence from Venetia states that the movement in the Friouli is now reduced to comparative unimportance. A Turin letter says:—

Their strategy appears to be to avoid, as far as possible, all encounter with the troops, harass them continually, hold strong positions, increase their forces, and agitate the country. Absurd as the insurrectionary campaign of the Venetian patriots may appear to an intelligent and dispassionate observer, yet it may have a chance of lingering on for some months to come when we consider that the position they now hold in the mountains of Friuli and Cadore were held by the Cadorese, commanded by the unfortunate Colonel Caldi, during the winters of 1848 and 1849. The population of the country supports them; they are well-clothed, and have plenty of provisions.

The *Opinione* of Turin says that the originators of this movement were some generous, but inexperienced young men who acted without Garibaldi's sanction. The *Opinione* adds:—

According to authentic information troops have been despatched to operate against the insurgents, and have already dispersed several bands and sundered others, in order to prevent their communicating with each other. The Government, disapproving such inconsiderate movements, will take measures to prevent being drawn into a contest of which it does not disavow the principle, but of the expediency of which it must be the sole judge.

Several journals have been seized for publishing a proclamation of a committee requesting assistance for Venetia.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The following telegram has been received at the Foreign Office from her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna:—

"October 30.

"The treaty of peace was signed to-day at two p.m.

"The ratification is to take place in three weeks, and the evacuation of Jutland within three weeks from the time of the ratification."

It is asserted that the round sum to be paid by Denmark to satisfy the claims of the Duchies on the public property will amount to 8,500,000 rigsdollars, and that she will also have to pay an indemnity for all the captured shipping. 29,000,000 thalers of the Danish national debt will be borne by the Duchies. The Flensburg fine arts collection will be at the disposal of the Danish Government.

The Danish Rigsraad will meet on the 7th of November for the ratification of the treaty of peace.

Herr von Bismark has returned to Berlin, where Prince Gortschakoff is staying, and is said to have obtained at Paris consent to the annexation of the Duchy of Lauenburg only on condition of its being effected after coming to an understanding with Austria, and under the title of compensation for the expenses of the war. The Prussian Minister is said to have expressly declared that Prussia had no intention of annexing the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.

AUSTRIA.

The resignation of Count Rechberg has been accepted by the Emperor. Count Menedorff Pouilly has been nominated his successor, and has taken the oaths of office as Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commerce. The Count is first cousin to the Queen of England, his mother and her Majesty's mother having both been daughters of the Duke of Saxe-Sailled-Coburg. He is said, of course, to lean to the English alliance, if there be any meaning in the phrase.

The following is stated to be a correct analysis of a despatch addressed by the Cabinet of Vienna to that of the Tuileries on the 12th ult., in reference to the Convention of the 15th September last The note refers to various conversations in which the Duke de Grammont has been desired to explain to the Austrian Cabinet the motives which have actuated the French Government in concluding the Convention. It goes on to state that although the Austrian Cabinet feels great regret that the Roman Government was not consulted prior to the conclusion of the Convention, it has yet received with satisfaction the assurance that France has had the preservation of the Papal authority exclusively in view.

"It is," adds the despatch, "in the fact of the signature of the Convention by France that Austria sees a guarantee for this authority, Owing to the manner in which the Government of King Victor Emmanuel has hitherto trodden under foot the most solemn treaties, the Cabinet of Vienna would not have considered this guarantee to exist simply from the fact of these obligations being contracted by the Italian Government; but France is sufficiently powerful to protect the Roman territory efficaciously, even when the last French soldier shall have left. In other respects, full liberty of decision will naturally remain with the Pope, as well as with every power placed outside the Convention. Equally as the Pope as the incontestable right of invoking the protection of the Catholic Powers in case he should find himself threatened, the Catholic Powers upon their part would also in that case claim the absolute right of granting this protection to his Holiness, as they might think fit and suitable in a political point of view. Under such circumstances, Europe may assuredly hope that Austria and France would act together."

The *Vienna Lloyd* of the 28th of October has the following:—

If we are to credit many of our journals, our new Minister for Foreign Affairs will have an immediate opportunity of taking the question of a Congress into consideration. In fact, it is affirmed that a complete understanding has been established between the Emperors Napoleon and Alexander on the subject of the idea of a Congress, and that the Emperor Alexander has charged Baron de Budburg, Ambassador of Russia at the Court of the Tuileries, to prepare the necessary arrangements for the eventual meeting of the Sovereigns.

RUSSIA.

Advices from Vienna of the 28th of October announce that Count Stackelberg, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, is on the eve of leaving for Berlin, where all the Ambassadors, Ministers, Plenipotentiaries, and Chargé d'Affaires to the different Courts of Europe have been convoked, to be present at the arrival of the Emperor of Russia next week.

Private letters from St. Petersburg state that the so-called Constantine party in Polish affairs has been defeated. The introduction of political reforms is only to be expected after a social revolution in Poland has taken place. The Russian Government has no confidence either in the White or Red Polish party.

SPAIN.

The Progressista party have, by a majority of 66 to 4, decided not to appeal to the electorates, or take any part in the approaching elections—nobody knows why. "It seems to be a prevailing idea," says the *Daily News* correspondent, "that the Progressistas are broken up, and that, at least until new events occur, the party may be regarded as obsolete." General Espartero has written a letter declining the presidency of the Progresista Committee.

The struggle will be between "the Liberal Union," or party of O'Donnell, and the "Pure Moderadoes," or party of the present Government, to which it should be observed that a number of the more liberal Moderadoes are attaching themselves. The impression seems decidedly to be that the Government will have the best of it, and that a strong majority in favour of its measures will appear in the Cortes.

The Government are at their wits' end for money, the treasury being empty, and are said to have decided to take steps which will open the Bourses of Europe to them—in other words, they propose to pay their debts.

CANADA.

A despatch from Quebec of the 13th of Oct. says:—"The Canadian Union Conference meets with closed doors. It is understood that an invitation will bd sent to the Pacific colonies to join the Confederation. A proposal for the Crown to appoint the head of the Confederation executive and the governors of the provinces has been favourably received."

A despatch of the 17th is as follows:—"The Intercolonial Conference still continues its sittings daily, and is likely to do so during the whole of the week. There is a difference of opinion among the delegates as to whether the local Legislatures should be constituted with two Chambers in connection with a responsible Government, or whether there should be but one Chamber and an independent Executive. A preference for the British over the American system is almost certain to cause the former to prevail. A desire was at first evinced that the local Legislatures should all be constructed on some uniform plan; but a regard for the peculiarities of each is likely to prevent this being made an indispensable condition. All the delegates were entertained at a ball, attended by 900 persons, on Friday night, and at a public dinner on Saturday, given by the Board of Trade. There were 170 persons present. Although marked reticence was observed by the delegates in their speeches, Mr. Tilley, of New Brunswick, stated that the maritime provinces would make the construction of the intercolonial railroad a condition of confederation. When it was suggested by one of the speakers that Prince Alfred should be invited to take the position of Viceroy over the Confederation, there was a general manifestation of approval.'

An organised opposition is being set up against the proposed Confederation scheme by Mr. Lanctot and his *confrères* of L'Union, in which other Franco-Canadians participate. They regard the measure as inimical to their political interests, and as likely to detract from the autonomy of the French race. But they are believed to be a small minority.

JAPAN.

Telegrams from Bombay and Shanghai by way of Suez announce the forcing of the Straits of Simoneseki, Japan, by the allied fleet. It will be remembered that the Straits of Simonoseki form the entrance to the inland Sinuda Sea, which is the great artery of the Japanese trade. The Prince of Nagato has batteries commanding those straits, and recently he caused his batteries to fire upon European vessels attempting to enter the sea. The representatives of the European nations in Japan immediately demanded that the sea should be declared open to European commerce. This was refused, and it was to enforce the demand that a fleet, consisting of sixteen English, four French, and two Dutch vessels of war, besides a sailing vessel carrying the American flag, set sail as reported by last mail. This force has made a successful attack. Although the Japanese fought hard, the fleet forced the passage with but trifling loss to themselves. It is said that the Japanese have sued for peace, and express their readiness to open the straits into the Inland Sea.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

GARIBALDI has declined the yacht purchased for him in England.

COTTON IN TURKEY.—It is stated that rain has destroyed the cotton crops in the provinces.

A PERIPATETIC NEWSPAPER.—The *Memphis-Grenada-Jackson-Atlanta-Griffin-Appeal* is the pretitle of the old *Memphis Appeal*—a rabid Secession sheet, whose editors have been outrageously persecuted by Grant and Sherman, and whose last resting-place is the town of Griffin, fifty miles from Atlanta. —*New York Tribune.*

AUSTRALIA.—The screw steamtug Great Britain, Captain Grey, arrived at Liverpool on Friday with advices from Melbourne to the 27th of August, one day later than our last advices, and 32,000oz. of gold. The Landsborough rush was still attracting considerable attention. It had been named "The Darling Flat," and was four miles long. From Sydney we learn that a new goldfield had been discovered near Rockhampton. The Government of South Australia had announced its intention to expend 70,000*l.* on immigration during 1865.

AUSTRALIAN EXPLORATION.—The great extent of work yet to be accomplished in exploring the northern interior is shown by the frequency with which startling rumours relative to that part of the continent are received in Adelaide. About ten days ago much interest was excited by the report that a

stockman in the employ of Messrs. Levi and Co. had discovered a large river flowing from a north-easterly direction into Lake Eyre—a report which leads us to hope that the greatest problem of Australian geography has been solved, and that the question of a vast interior basin, or inland sea, to the north of Lake Torrens, may at length be set at rest.—*South Australian Paper.*

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.—The day for electing the President of the United States is the 6th of November. As this falls on a Sunday, the election will take place on the 7th inst. The result of the election will be declared on the 8th. The Cunard steamer the Canada will leave Boston on the 9th, and will bring news of the election about the 20th of this month. It is possible that the Inman steamer City of Glasgow, or the Bremen steamer New York, both of which will leave New York on the 5th, may call at Cape Race, and bring word who is elected President. If so, we shall get the news about the 16th inst.

GARIBALDI ON THE ROMISH PRIESTHOOD.—The Italian journals publish the following letter, addressed by Garibaldi to the priest Pantaleo, to congratulate him on having quitted the clerical attire:—

Caprera, October 10.

My Dear Pantaleo,—It is not in the name of Italy alone, but in that of all humanity, that I thank you for the courageous resolution you have adopted to cast off the uniform of the enemies of liberty and of progress. To women first, and next to generous priests like yourself, it belongs to deliver Italy from an institution which, if beneficial in former times, has now become a desolating scourge. The priests' dress was sanctified by Campanella, Bruno, Arnoldo, Savonarola, and Ugo Bassi, but it is now cursed by everyone.

Yours for life,

GARIBALDI.

SUICIDE FROM VORACITY.—A case of self destruction, singular at least as to its cause, recently occurred in the suburbs of Paris. The unfortunate suicide was a stone-digger named Ferdinand P——, aged twenty-four, a native of Lyons, who was afflicted with what medical men call bulimy, or insatiable hunger. His earnings being altogether insufficient to satisfy his enormous appetite, though he ate scarcely anything but bread, his fellow-workmen used to contribute towards his support; but, wearied with thus burdening his friends, and worn out by his sufferings from the presence of tænia, which aggravated his hunger, he at last came to the desperate resolution of hanging himself, and succeeded in effecting his purpose. The annals of medicine record many instances of this disease, both in ancient and modern times.

A FORMIDABLE RIVAL FOR THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS.—The Calcutta superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, writing under date September 22, says:—"One of the greatest curiosities of the day—a somnambulist steward—goes home in the Mooltan. No matter how securely he may be bound with cords, he undoes everything and walks about while fast asleep. Last night we fastened him to the ship's butcher, but he unloosened him without awakening the man, got on deck, and was very nearly overboard. The man is a constant source of anxiety to all on board the Mooltan, and if he reaches England should be exhibited. Some Barnum would make a fortune of him."

A DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE IN CALCUTTA.—A terrific cyclone broke over this city on the 5th of October, causing enormous destruction of property. About 200 vessels were in the river at the time, of which nineteen are described as totally lost, three-fourths injured, and only twenty seaworthy. Most of the Europeans on board were saved, but the pecuniary loss will be very large. No accurate estimate of its extent, however, can be given till the letters come to hand. Two iron screw-steamers belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company were driven on shore, viz., the Nemesis and the Bengal. The former was built in 1857, and the latter in 1853, and their gross tonnage was 2,018 and 2,185 respectively. The company insure their own vessels. With regard to the steamers belonging to the British India Steam Company, a telegram dated Calcutta, October 13, seven days after the storm, states that the Sydney, Punjaub, Madras, and Moulmein were driven ashore, but that the two latter were got off much injured, the others remaining aground. Another of their vessels, the Persia, was lost at Sandheads, and only two of the crew were saved. The next mails by English steamer from Calcutta, China, and Australia, will doubtless be delayed at least some days, owing to the disasters to the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The news has caused much excitement amongst the marine insurance companies in London. It is impossible at present to form an estimate of the extent of these losses, but there is every appearance of its being very large.

GIFT OF A PUBLIC PARK FOR PRESTON.—At the monthly meeting of the Preston Town Council on Thursday, Mr. Alderman Miller announced his intention of giving to the corporation a plot of land between the London and North-Western Railway Company's and the East Lancashire Railway Company's bridges, for the purpose of forming a public park. The condition of Mr. Miller's gift is that the corporation pay a rent-charge of 40*l.* per year upon the property—which is considered to be worth 4,000*l.*, to be devoted to the foundation of a university exhibition in connexion with the Preston Grammar School.

THE TRIAL OF FRANZ MULLER.

The trial of Franz Muller for the murder of Mr. Thomas Briggs on the North London Railway, commenced at the Central Criminal Court on Thursday morning at ten o'clock. He is described in the calendar as being twenty-three years of age, and by trade a tailor. Of course the Old Bailey was crowded to suffocation, and a large number of people were gathered outside. Lord Chief Baron Pollock presided, and was assisted by Mr. Baron Martin. The counsel for the Crown were the Solicitor-General (Sir R. P. Collier), Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. Hannan (counsel to the Treasury), Mr. Giffard, and Mr. Beasley, instructed by Mr. Greenwood, Q.C., solicitor to the Treasury, and Mr. Pollard, assistant solicitor. The counsel for the defence were Serjeant Parry, Mr. Metcalfe, and Mr. Besley, instructed by Mr. T. Beard.

The prisoner appeared remarkably calm and composed, and when he was asked to plead, he replied in a calm, low tone, "I am not guilty." He was then asked whether he would be tried by a jury of Englishmen, or one partly composed of foreigners.

Serjeant Parry said that the prisoner, with the entire concurrence of his counsel, would elect to be tried by a jury of Englishmen; but he should request that the jury should be called by ballot indiscriminately from the whole panel of juries. This was accordingly done. The proceeding occupied considerable time, as a great many of the jury were challenged by the counsel for the prisoner. At length a jury was empanelled, and the prisoner was formally given in charge to them, and the trial proceeded. It occupied nearly an hour before the jury could be formed, and during the whole time the prisoner appeared to pay the deepest attention to the proceedings.

The Solicitor-General then rose amid profound silence to address the jury on behalf of the Crown, and made an exceedingly lucid and moderate statement of the facts on which the prosecution relied for a conviction, after which the evidence for the prosecution was proceeded with. The first part consisted mainly of the testimony of those witnesses who had to do with the railway, and that of the medical men, who agreed that the wounds on the top of Mr. Brigg's head must have been caused by a blunt instrument used with considerable force. Mr. Death, the jeweller, of Cheapside, next repeated his evidence as to the exchange of the chain, and in cross-examination, said he had no doubt about the prisoner being the man who did bring the chain on the Monday morning to his shop and had it exchanged. George Blythe and his wife, with whom the prisoner lodged at Old Ford-road, then gave evidence as to the absence of Muller on the night of the murder, and the difference in the prisoner's attire when seen on the Sunday morning. In cross-examination by Mr. Metcalfe, the husband stated that Muller was lame in consequence of a cart-wheel running over his foot. He was in every respect a well-conducted young man. He had made it public amongst his friends that he was going to New York for some time previous—for a fortnight at least. Mrs. Anne Repsch, the wife of the tailor in whose employ Muller had formerly been, deposed to the fact of his being in possession of a gold watch prior to the murder, and also to his having on the previous Thursday met with an accident, by which his foot was injured. She also spoke of the hat which Muller wore upon the Sunday as being a new one, and very much resembling that produced by the police, found in the railway-carriage. This witness was cross-examined at some length by Serjeant Parry, but nothing material was elicited beyond the fact that a fortnight before he started for New York he declined to lend her 5*s.*, stating that he wished to buy a new hat. Mr. Repsch was called, and confirmed the evidence of his wife, and the court adjourned.

On Friday the case was resumed, the court being crowded as before. The principal witness examined was Mathews, the cabman, who considerably prevaricated in his evidence, and his wife; a number of persons connected with the hat trade, including Mr. Walker, who made Muller's hat, Mr. Digance, who sold Mr. Brigg's hat, and Mr. Thorne, who made it; and the officers who went out to New York to arrest Muller. Serjeant Parry then addressed the jury for the defence, in an elaborate and very skilful address, in which he mainly laid stress upon the fact that there were flaws in the evidence, and that the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of the doubt—that Mr. Digance could not swear that the hat produced had been made for Mr. Briggs—that Muller was too slender a man to have done a deed requiring much physical power—that, according to Mr. Lee, two men sat in the carriage with Mr. Briggs at Bow—and that it could be proved that Muller was on his way from Camberwell at the time the murder was committed.

At Saturday's sitting, the evidence for the defence was gone into, including that of Mr. Lee aforesaid, and various journeymen hatters who rather contradicted each other relative to the "cutting down" of hats—one admitting that the cutting down operation might have been performed by a person "in the trade," whilst another repudiated it as "scamping work," and quite inadmissible in the regular mode of doing business. Then followed the evidence of a Mrs. Jones, of Peckham, a brothel-keeper, and of Mary Ann Eldred, a girl living with her, who declared that Muller called at the house of the former on the night of the murder, and was there about half-past nine. They were able to fix the day on which he came by means of a copy of a telegram received on the 9th of July by Miss Eldred. The Solicitor-General then replied, dissecting the evidence of the defence with great skill. He took the witnesses *seriatim*, and completely disparaged their testimony in the estimation of the jury. Poor Mr. Lee got severely handled for his reluctance to be mixed up with the "bother of a prosecution," whilst the fact to which he had deposed was kept skilfully out of sight. But it was in the dissection of the *alibi* that the honourable and learned gentleman most successfully showed his readiness, skill, and acumen. He took their facts as facts, and with extraordinary dexterity endeavoured to show that they were the strongest confirmation of his case. It was a question of minutes, and by frittering away a few minutes from the time fixed by the landlady of Stanley-cottage for the visit of Muller, he showed that he would have had just time to get from Brixton to Fenchurch-street, jump into the carriage with Mr. Briggs, and then commit the murder. He then ridiculed the mute evidence of the "*alibi* clock" as he happily named it.

Having thus given the baldest outline of what occurred during the first two days and a half of the trial, we subjoin from the *Daily News* a summary of the voluminous evidence given, which it would be simply impossible for us to report and useless to condense. The following will be found to be the most salient points on which the trial turned:—

On Saturday, the 9th of July, Mr. Briggs, whose residence was at Clapton, dined in the house of his nephew, Mr. Buchan, at Peckham, at five o'clock. He left, accompanied by his nephew, at half-past eight, and entered an omnibus in the Old Kent-road, on his way to the Fenchurch-street station, whence, according to his custom, he would take the North London Railway to his home. He carried a heavy stick and a black bag, and being fearful of missing the train, he several times in his walk to the omnibus pulled out his watch—a gold one—attached by a gold chain to his waistcoat. At Fenchurch-street he was recognised by Fishbourne, the ticket-collector, who marked his ticket. The train ought to have started at 9.45, but it was five minutes late, consequently the guard Ames did not examine the tickets in the carriages before starting. It left the Bow station at 10.1, and three or three-and-a-half minutes more brought it to Hackney-wick. At this last station two clerks in the same bank as Mr. Briggs seated themselves in an empty carriage. But almost immediately they found their hands marked with blood, and called to the guard. He brought a light and discovered spots of blood—not large, for the largest is described as not exceeding the size of a sixpence—sprinkled on all the cushions, and one or two on the windows of the side next the platform, and nearest the engine, or on the left in entering the carriage. This blood was afterwards proved by Dr. Letheby to be human, and to have been living when shed, and the spots on the window were mixed with particles of brain matter. On the seat next to this window was found Mr. Briggs' black bag, marked with blood, and his heavy stick, also smeared with blood, except about six inches from the top. On one cushion was a mark like the wiping of a bloody hand. The outside handle of the further door was bloody, and there was a little blood also on the wheels and step. His hat was not in the carriage, but there was a strange hat much crushed. Soon afterwards the guard of a train coming from the opposite direction observed something lying on the way between the two lines of rails, about seven hundred yards from the Hackney station. It was found to be the body of Mr. Briggs, still breathing but insensible. His head was lying in the direction in which his train had been going; from which the Lord Chief Baron drew the inference that he must have been pushed out feet foremost—not, we may remark, quite a necessary conclusion. On the top of his head were several wounds, extensively fracturing the skull, which in the opinion of the surgeons must have been committed with a blunt instrument, and near the ear was a wound which they thought might have been made by a stone on the ground. In his pocket some gold and silver were found, on his finger a diamond ring. He died the following night, without having spoken coherently.

The train of facts which connected Muller with this mysterious and terrible deed were as follows:—He was a German tailor, who had been several years in this country, but had lately formed the intention, which he expressed to several persons, of going to America. A week or so before the 9th of July, Haffa, another German tailor, had seen gold and silver in his hand, and it was proved that the weekly wages in his trade might be thirty or thirty-five shillings, but he was frequently reduced to the necessity of borrowing small sums, and of pawning a gold watch and chain that he possessed. They were in pawn on the 9th of July. For several weeks prior to that day he had lodged with Mr. and Mrs. Blythe, Old Ford-road, very near to the Hackney-wick station. On the morning of that day he went out to work at the shop of Repsch, also a German tailor. Repsch and his wife deposed that Muller changed his boots for slippers when at work, and on leaving in the evening he still wore one slipper, as he had hurt his foot, but he took his boots with him. He also, in the morning, changed his trousers, a new green and black mixture, for an older pair, but again put on the green and black before leaving. This was about seven o'clock, or, according to Haffa, at a quarter to eight. He told the latter that he was going to see a prostitute of the name of Eldred, whom he visited, at Camberwell. Both this girl, and her landlady, Mrs. Jones, were called, singularly enough, by the counsel for the defence, to prove an *alibi*. But what they did prove was that Muller had been that evening at Camberwell, which is contiguous to Peckham, where Mr. Briggs was dining, and whence, on their way home, both individuals would, if they took omnibus and railway, follow exactly the same route. It was, indeed, sought to be proved by their evidence that Muller had been so late at Camberwell that he could not have taken the same train. But they only proved that, according to their clock, Eldred had gone out at nine; and Mrs. Jones thought Muller called half-an-hour after, but he did not stay. A time so vaguely and unsatisfactorily fixed by witnesses for the defence of not doubtful character, could not be taken by the jury as proving the impossibility of Muller being at Fenchurch-street at 9.50. That he actually was at Camberwell that evening between 7.45 (when he left Haffa) and 9.30, was fixed by Eldred's recollection of receiving a telegram, the

date of which was procured from the office. But after that hour Muller was not seen that night. His landlady sat up for him till eleven o'clock; but he had a latch-key, and it is not known when he returned. He was there, however, on Sunday, and remained in all day, only taking a walk with his landlord and landlady for three hours in the evening, when he wore a slipper on one foot, and, in their belief, the same clothes that he had on on Saturday. On Monday morning he left their house, as usual, at seven. Just before ten he was at the shop of Mr. Death, a jeweller in Cheapside, exchanging a gold chain, which was afterwards identified as Mr. Briggs's. Between ten and eleven he came to Repsch's shop, wearing boots on both feet, and a light pair of trousers. The green mixture trousers were not seen again. He then showed a new gold chain and seal, the same that he had just got from Mr. Death in exchange. He said that he had bought them at the Docks for 4*l.* 2s. He also showed the chain to Haffa, and, with his assistance, pawned it, as well as some clothes, to raise the passage-money to America. He first used the sum, however, to redeem his own watch and chain, and then pawned them, and sold the ticket to a companion, raising altogether 4*l.* 5s., the amount of the passage-money. On Wednesday, the 13th, he took out his passage in the Victoria, and wished to leave a canvas-bag in the shipping-office, but this was not allowed. He sailed on the 14th of July, and was captured on the 24th August. In his possession was found Mr. Briggs' watch, and a hat which, with that found in the railway-carriage, was the main element in his conviction. The history of these hats must now be traced.

Mr. Briggs had his last hat made to order by Mr. Digance, who was his usual hatter, and who was in the habit of marking the customer's name inside. The hat found in Muller's box was proved by Mr. Digance to be one of his; and still more decisively proved by the wholesale manufacturer to have been made for him. It differed, however, from that made to order for Mr. Briggs in the one particular, that it was lower in the crown. But it was found that this arose from its having been cut down an inch or more; the lining also being cut, and the piece removed in which the name would have been written. After this was done it had been neatly sewn, not gummed, as it was said a hatter would have done. This alteration, however, it was urged, was frequently made in the second-hand trade, and some evidence was brought to show that, if the workman was in a hurry, he might stitch it only, without gumming. But then it was answered that the hat in the ordinary course of trade would be only cut down so as to make it the fashionable height, and that which was found on Muller was reduced below that height. Moreover, he had been seen by several of the witnesses to have a new hat on the Monday after the murder, and they did not observe that it was lower than was common, though they did observe that it looked like a guinea hat. Muller then stated he had bought it for 14s. 6d., and that he had crushed his former hat and thrown it into the dust-hole. But his former hat was a very remarkable one. Matthews, a cabman, got it for him at his desire at a Mr. Walker's, in the Edgware-road. Mrs. Repsch had seen this name on the box in which Muller brought it to her house. Both swore positively that it had a very singular lining—a blue, black, and white stripe; and both identified the hat found in the railway-carriage with this of Muller's. Mr. Walker and his foreman swore that it was of their make, and that they had never made, according to the former, more than one or two, according to the latter, more than three or four, with such a lining, and had never seen it used by any other maker. It was, in fact, a pattern which had been sent only to them with many others from France. And this hat, on trial, fitted Muller.

We have in this summary left out of view the discrepancies in the evidence of Matthews, because they are at the worst explicable by his irregular habits, and by his wish to withhold information till the highest reward had been offered. For though 200*l.* was offered at once by Government and the Bank, the Railway Company did not announce their intention of giving 100*l.* more for several days, though the newspapers frequently declared that it was expected they would do it. We have also not adverted to the falsehoods told by Muller as to his having possessed the murdered man's watch and hat for several years. Nor need any remark be made on the evidence of Mr. Thomas Lee, who being, according to his own account, the last friend to whom Mr. Briggs ever spoke, and having seen him within two minutes of the murderous assault, at the last station at which the train stopped, could not be "bothered" to come forward to tell of two strangers he saw in the carriage till many days after the occurrence. For the leading facts, established by indisputable testimony, are these: That Muller and Mr. Briggs were in the same distant neighbourhood at about the same hour on the night of the murder, the homes of both being on the North London line; that Muller did not reach his home till at least after eleven at night; that being in want of money to pay his passage to America, he raised it by pawning Mr. Briggs' chain on Monday morning; that although so poor, Mr. Briggs's watch was found in his box; that a hat made by Mr. Brigg's maker, but altered in an unusual manner and just so far as to get rid of the name, was also in his possession, while a hat of a description of which only two or three had ever been made in England, and identified as his, was found beside the murdered man. Against these facts the jury could not give heed to the sole favourable circumstance that no spots of blood were noticed on his dark dress, nor to the allegation that he was too slight to pitch his victim out of the carriage. We must remember the strength which excitement gives, and we may fairly ask where Muller was during the whole night, of which his defence gave no account, and which therefore might, on the supposition of guilt, be employed in removing the appearance of a few spots of blood from a pair of dark trousers and a dark coat, never recovered so as to be subjected to critical examination.

The following is a curtailed report of the charge of the presiding judge, and of the subsequent proceedings on Saturday.

Lord Chief Baron Pollock at half-past one o'clock proceeded to sum up. He said:—

Gentlemen of the jury, the prisoner at the bar, Franz Muller, is indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Briggs, and it is your duty upon the evidence before you to come to a conclusion whether he is guilty or not guilty in your judgment. . . . It has been said, and said very truly, that this is a case of circumstantia evidence. Gentlemen, it is so. Almost every case that is tried in a criminal court is a case of circumstantial evidence. I apprehend that circumstantial evidence means this,—where the facts stated do not directly prove the actual crime, but lead to the conclusion that the prisoner committed that crime; and I believe I am right in saying that the majority of cases that are investigated in criminal courts in this country are decided upon circumstantial evidence. . . . Now, gentlemen, there is another matter upon which I wish, before I go into the case, to address you, and that is upon the degree of certainty with which you ought to give your verdict. I collected from my brother Parry's address that he suggested to you that you ought not to pronounce a verdict of guilty unless you were as satisfied of the guilt of the prisoner as if you had seen him do the act and you yourselves witnessed the completion of it. . . No doubt the question before you to-day, involving as it does the life of the prisoner at the bar, must be deemed to be of the highest importance; but you are only required to have that degree of certainty with which you decide upon and conclude your own most important transactions in life. Gentlemen, to require more would be really to prevent the repression of crime, which it is the object of criminal courts to effect. Now, gentlemen, I think the mode of investigating this case on your part should be this. Take the facts that are proved before you, separate those which you believe from those which you do not believe. Take those which you are satisfied you can confide in, and all the conclusions that naturally and almost necessarily result from the facts you can confide in as much as in the facts themselves, and whatever may be the conclusion they may lead you to, whether on the one side or on the other, that conclusion I think you may rely upon as a safe and just one. The case on the part of the prosecution is the story of the murder of Mr. Briggs, told by the different witnesses, who unfold the circumstances one after the other according to their occurrence, together with the gradual discovery of some apparent connection between the property that was lost and the possession of it by the prisoner at the bar. The case on the part of the prisoner I collect to be threefold. In the first place, my brother Parry said, "You have not satisfactorily made out the guilt of the prisoner. There are links wanting in your chain. Some of the supposed links are broken and imperfect. You have substituted imagination for fact, probability for certainty, and, were I to call no witnesses (so I understood my brother Parry to say), the prisoner would be entitled to a verdict of not guilty." Gentlemen, that issue no doubt requires your special attention, because it is very much upon that issue that the others are to be determined. There can be no doubt if the case on the part of the prosecution does not bring home to your minds a satisfactory conclusion, upon which you can say that, acting upon your oaths, you believe the prisoner guilty, the prisoner is undoubtedly entitled to be found not guilty. The next point, I think, in the defence was this—that the prisoner was unable to do it; that he was not of stature and strength competent to the task that apparently was performed. That, no doubt, if the prisoner at the bar were a sickly young man under age, and apparently possessed of no strength, would be an argument in his favour. If you believe he was incompetent; if you think he could not have done what is imputed to him, of course, if he could not have done it—then he did not, and then he is entitled to be found not guilty. The third line of defence is an *alibi*. Gentlemen, that requires a word or two from me before I proceed to the particular facts of the case. Upon the whole case of the prosecution, if you entertain any reasonable doubt, if you do not come to a satisfactory conclusion, the prisoner is entitled to be acquitted. But if you do come to a satisfactory conclusion upon the case for the prosecution, you are then met by an *alibi*, and I think the *alibi* is then to be weighed in the scale against the case for the prosecution. Now, gentlemen, having stated generally what I believe to be the case on the part of the prosecution, and the case on the part of the defence, I think it right to draw your attention to the facts themselves. Gentlemen, it appears that Mr. Briggs left London on the 9th of July (Saturday). After having dined with his niece's husband, Mr. Buchan, he proceeded by an omnibus to some place near London-bridge, where he got out and went to a train at Fenchurch-street station, to take him through Bow to Hackney, or Hackney-wick, as it is called. A Mr. Lee said he saw him at Bow. I introduce that because it is part of the general history of the case. There is no doubt that Mr. Briggs left Fenchurch-street station, and was murdered before he reached Hackney-wick; but it is so highly improbable that any one would attempt to murder him between Fenchurch-street and Bow, that you may easily believe Mr. Lee's account. Whether he was there with one or two persons is a matter for your consideration, after the statement made by Mr. Lee that he did not think it his duty to communicate with the police as to the circumstances, and that he was partly moved to that by his dislike of the "bother" incident to a prosecution. It is difficult to speak of such a frame of mind with approbation,—that any man who had nothing to do but to collect his rents and live on his income should have been deterred in coming forward in such a case to state what he knew from a consideration of what he designated "the bother of prosecutions." I must say that has thrown general discredit upon his views and motives, and if the prosecution had known what Mr. Lee had to say in examination and cross-examination I am not surprised that they did not call him, and I think they were quite right in not calling him. Mr. Briggs was there. Mr. Briggs did not arrive at Hackney-wick. The carriage that went from Fenchurch-street to Hackney-wick was taken back without being turned round. That accounts in part for what appears on the depositions and in the evidence before the Coroner, for what on going down was the near side would, in returning, be the off side, and the off side would be the near side. Mr. Briggs was found about one-third of the distance from Hackney-wick. The body had been some way removed from the carriage to the "six-foot way," and there he was found, with his head towards Hackney-wick and his feet towards London. Gentlemen, I think it right to take some notice of that, because it is possible that some of you may have remarked the circumstance as well as myself. The head pointed towards Hackney-wick. The consequence of that is that his feet must have touched the ground first. Probably all of you are aware that if a man were thrown out head foremost from a carriage, and his head touched the ground, his body would go forward with the velocity of the carriage, and his head would go towards London and his feet towards Hackney-wick. On the other hand, if he was put out feet first, or if he jumped out and alighted on his feet, the effect of that would be to stop the feet, his body would go with the velocity of the carriage, and his head would be smashed immediately on the ground; and if there was a stone, it would produce effects quite as powerful as if he were thrown out head foremost. I think it right to mention, in the event of any one of you remarking on this fact, that it makes no difference in the charge against whoever it was that committed the murder; for it is plain that before the body was removed in any way, either by himself or the murderer, he had received several desperate wounds. According to the medical testimony, there was more than one fracture of the skull, and I think it right to state that, in point of law, whether Mr. Briggs had been struck and then stunned by the blow, so as to be unable to call out, or, believing that he might be got to the door of the carriage and then driven out by force or the fear produced by the violent action of his assailant, it would be equally murder if his death were entirely owing to his jumping out on his feet and his meeting with that desperate wound which severed the ear and drove in part of the skull. Mr. Briggs was examined that evening, the carriage was examined, and there were the articles that Mr. Briggs had not lost. It is unnecessary to enumerate them. The only alteration with respect to the property was that the watch and chain were gone. That some struggle had taken place in the carriage was evident from the fact that a link of the chain was found crushed down in the mat of the carriage. The hat he wore was gone, and another hat was left in its place. For some days nothing was known about it; but, according to the evidence, Mr. Death was applied to not many days after, and was asked if he had exchanged a chain. Mr. Death said "Yes"; and he gave in exchange for it another chain (the one produced) and a ring with a white stone and a head on it. At that time it was also discovered that there was some question about a hat. Every effort was made to discover the person who was connected with the transaction. It was found to be the hat of the prisoner at the bar, and officers were sent out to anticipate his arrival in America. On his arrival there his box was searched, and the watch was found in the box. In that box also was found a hat, and when that hat was brought back to this country inquiry was made respecting it. At first it was said the hat was not the hat of Mr. Briggs, because it was an inch or an inch and a-half too short; but when it came to be examined it was found to have been cut down. Then arises the question with respect to the watch and chain and hat Mr. Briggs wore, and the hat supposed to be the prisoner's. Gentlemen, there is no evidence, as was well observed by my brother Parry, to show that that is the hat Mr. Briggs wore on that night. There is certainly no direct evidence, but it does not appear that there was any other hat he was in the habit of wearing. It is for you to say whether it is the hat he ordinarily wore. Now, gentlemen, the history and the details of this case involve three matters in reality, though at first it occurred to me there were four—the watch and chain, and the hat Mr. Briggs lost that night, and the hat that was found in the carriage in place of Mr. Briggs's hat. These are three matters the inquiry into which constitutes the case for the prosecution. Gentlemen, these are not three links of the same chain, and do not make the mistake which it appears to me the remarks of my brother Parry rather tended to lead you into, that if he broke one link of the chain he got rid of the prosecution. That is not true. There are three separate and distinct links, having each of them a separate history, and a failure in the history of one does not in the slightest degree affect the conclusion to be drawn from the history of the others. For instance, if there had been no trace whatever of either of the hats—if the hat alleged to be the hat of Mr. Briggs had not been found in the box of the prisoner, that could not have diminished the weight of evidence with respect to the other hat and to the watch and chain. They all stand on separate and distinct grounds apart from each other, and if any one of them is made out to your satisfaction—that is, if the result of the evidence satisfies you that the prisoner at the bar was on the Monday morning in possession of the watch and chain, then you are to say whether he has given a true account, or—for this is the question—whether he has given a satisfactory account. Now, with respect to the watch and chain, the evidence seems to be this:—On Monday morning, about ten o'clock, he exchanged Mr. Brigg's chain for a chain which he took of Mr. Death, the jeweller. That chain he pawned on the Wednesday. But then you will say, what became of the watch? Why, when he was apprehended off New York he had the watch in his box. It was found there. He said it was his watch, and that he had had it for two years. It will be for you to say whether that is evidence that both the watch and chain were in his possession. How did they come into his possession? I shall presently ask that question, and call the attention of my brother Parry to the way in which I understand he put it; because I am desirous that there should be no mistake, and I am desirous not to speak ambiguous or doubtful language, but to express myself with perfect plainness, and if I am wrong I shall be glad to be corrected. You will have to ask yourself whether the prisoner had the watch and chain on the Monday morning. The evidence is, that he separated them, if he had them, that is, that he took the chain to Mr. Death, that he there had it valued at 3*l.* 10s., that he declined to take a chain of the value of 3*l.* 15s., which would require a payment of 5s., and that he took a chain of the value of 3*l.* 5s., and took a ring instead of the 5s. That is the evidence, and I must here again say it is for you to say whether you believe that part of the case or not. Unless you believe it, you ought not to act upon it; but if you do believe it, you ought to follow it to any fair and reasonable conclusion to which it leads. When he had got the chain he went to the house of a friend and showed it, spoke of it, and mentioned the price he had given for it. He said he had bought a ring at the same place, and that he had bought both of them at the docks. There is no evidence that he said anything to anybody about the watch. None. He gave different accounts of the ring. He described himself as buying the ring along with the chain. It is for you to say whether there can be any doubt that he got the ring from Mr. Death. He stated to one person, according to the evidence, if you believe it, that he had the ring sent to him by his father, and in America, when he was questioned about the ring,

he said he had bought it at a shop in Cheapside, very probably meaning that he got it at Mr. Death's. Gentlemen, you will have to consider what is the reasonable conclusion to be drawn from these circumstances. He never has said on any occasion that he bought the watch and chain at the docks. Never. . . . . It will be for you to consider how far you can accept as an apology for being in possession of these things the statement that he was aware there was something wrong about his having bought them, he therefore gave excuses and made awkward statements about them. That is not the only thing. The remarkable matter about this case is that every part of the change of property, whether the loss of the watch and chain and the hat by Mr. Briggs and the hat left in the railway-carriage by somebody, points with a certain degree of strength, more or less, of which you are only to judge, to the prisoner at the bar. You will next have to consider the question of the hat. Mr. Briggs's hat is proved to be Mr. Briggs's hat, and, so far as I could collect, my brother Parry did not deny the probability that it was the hat.

Mr. Serjeant Parry: I admitted that it was a hat sold by Mr. Digance, but not the hat of Mr. Briggs.

The Lord Chief Baron: Of course, my brother Parry could not admit anything in a case like this; but the hatter who made it said, "I made it for Mr. Digance," and Mr. Digance says, "I recognise this hat as far as I can as having been made to the order of Mr. Briggs." He speaks of it in all respects as being the hat. He says it has been cut down, and in a manner in which no hatter would have cut it down, and then he points out the peculiarities, which I do not think it necessary to dwell upon. The hat on being examined turns out to have been sewn in a manner which is said not to be the practice of regular hatters, and apparently not the practice of second-hand hatters. I do not think it necessary to call your attention to the evidence of the two hatters. One of them said certainly he should not have done so and so, and he did not think it was usual. Another of them demurred to another part of the manufacture. It is for you to say whether on the whole of the evidence it is or is not made out to your satisfaction that that hat was the hat furnished to Mr. Briggs.

Mr. Serjeant Parry: Mr. Digance, at the close of his evidence, in answer to me, said, "I will not swear that this is the hat I sold to Mr. Briggs."

The Chief Baron: I dare say he would not swear that is the one; but the question is whether he believed it was, and whether he furnishes sufficient materials for you to believe it was. A man may not swear to a fact of which he is not thoroughly satisfied; Mr. Digance could not be certain in the sense in which I am certain I am addressing you, or in the extreme sense asked in a court of justice. Well, then, you are to say how far the story of the hat leads you to the conclusion that the hat found in the box belonging to the prisoner at the bar was the hat of Mr. Briggs. With respect to the hat left in the railway carriage, undoubtedly it was a matter of some surprise it first. The foreman said, looking to the pattern of the lining, there were not more than three hats made of it, and Mr. Walker, the hat-maker himself, said, "I had a number of samples from Paris; there were only two or three of this pattern, and certainly not more than one hat, or two at the most, were made with this particular lining." It is for you, Gentlemen, to say what is the conclusion you draw from that. Mrs. Repsch said Muller's hat had a remarkable lining, and so the fact appears to have been, she never could have seen its like. But where these different points of the case lead independently of each other to the same conclusion, it is for you to say how far the union of more than one gives strength to that conclusion—how far it is better if several of them units together in a conclusion, even though not so perfect, and lead to a result more certain on the whole. I have already made a remark on Lee's testimony. I have told you distinctly that if you believe, from the appearance of the prisoner, and from what you know of his history and habits, that he was incapable of doing the deed, of course he is entitled to your verdict. It is said he was lame on the Saturday night, but according to the evidence he was walking about from six to nine o'clock on the night following the murder, and it is not stated he walked lame or had to sit down in consequence. I now, then, come to the last defence made—the *alibi*. That is so entirely a matter for your consideration that I shall say very little about it. You have had the evidence of Mary Ann Eldred, whom it is impossible to hear or see without great compassion for the situation in life which she has filled. Her evidence consisted, certainly, very much more in saying what she could not than in saying what she did recollect. But she stated that she went out at nine, and that Muller called about half-past nine o'clock. No doubt that is the case of the *alibi*; that was what she came here to say. She said she knew Muller was going to America, and it is fair to say that his going to America was perfectly well known — that is, that he had the intention of going. And she said, "He told me that if I did not go with him he would not stay more than six months." You will have to say whether her account is at all a satisfactory one, and how far you believe that it makes out an *alibi*. With respect to the witness Jones, it is impossible to speak of her or her husband with the same degree of forbearance. With respect to her husband, I think a man engaged through the medium of his wife in a transaction of that sort is about the most infamous of mankind. How far the wife is some shades better it is for you to determine. But really the question comes to this—and it is for you to consider—whether the whole movements of the prisoner spoken to on the night of the murder are not, according to the argument of the Solicitor-General, entirely reconcileable with the case for the prosecution. Between seven and eight o'clock the prisoner was at Repsch's. He then left, taking his boots with him, saying he was going to Camberwell. There was plenty of time for him to have gone to Camberwell, and to have returned, though not in the same omnibus with Mr. Briggs.

Mr. Serjeant Parry: No, the route was different.

The Solicitor-General: The route would be the same after reaching London-bridge.

Mr. Serjeant Parry: Not until then.

The Chief Baron: He would arrive in the city in time to go by the train from Fenchurch-street. These, I think, are nearly all the circumstances to which it is necessary for me to call your attention. I have not thought it necessary to call your attention to the whole of the evidence. The law and the constitution of England have given to twelve men sworn to act according to the evidence the duty of finding the verdict of guilty or not guilty. In deliberating upon that verdict, I doubt not you will—as advised to do by both the learned counsel who have addressed you—act with impartiality and honesty. You will remember the duty which you owe to the prisoner, to declare him innocent if you find him so, or declare him guilty, according as the evidence may lead you. You will not forget the duty you owe to the country, and to society at large. If the evidence leads you to the conclusion of guilt, you will act upon the evidence, and according to your conscience, and find that verdict which you believe to be right and just. And (said the learned judge in conclusion, and with deep feeling), may the God of all Truth and Goodness guide your hearts and judgment to that which will be a perfect and satisfactory verdict according to the truth and justice of the case!

The close of the Lord Chief Baron's summing up, in which his lordship expressed the hope that Divine guidance would be vouchsafed to the jury, was followed by a responsive "Amen" from many persons, and a sense of the deep solemnity of the duty about to be undertaken was experienced by all present. The jury were removed from the Court with the usual admonition against speaking to any person, and the comforts of fire and candle were, as usual, denied to them while considering upon their verdict. During the absence of the jury, the members of the bar and others were earnestly occupied with the discussion of the evidence for and against the prisoner, the merits of the reply of the Solicitor-General, and the tone of the summing up of the Lord Chief Baron. Muller was asked by the governor of the gaol if he would retire while the jury were absent, but he declined to do so, and was occupied during the greater portion of the time in writing. He was evidently suffering deeply, and felt acutely the terrible position in which he was now placed. His face was paler even than before, his lips were compressed, his fingers moved almost convulsively, he frequently wiped the moisture from his face with his handkerchief, and more than once buried his face in his hands. A quarter of an hour had scarcely elapsed before the cry of "hush," and "make way," told that the jury had arrived at their decision. Instantly the hubbub of the crowded court was awed into stillness. The jurymen returned to their seats, and as each one entered the box he was scanned with earnest solicitude by the prisoner, and when the twelve men had taken their seats, he threw himself back upon the chair as if to wait the utterance of the words which were to be to him life or death. The judges entered immediately after the jury had taken their places, and then Muller advanced to the front of the dock, and with his elbow upon it, rested his head upon his hand. There are few moments more awful in life to those which pass ere the jury announce the verdict of Guilty or Not Guilty in cases of this kind. Solemn stillness pervaded the court, the very breathing seemed suspended and hushed for the time. The silence was broken by Mr. Avery, Clerk of the Arraigns, who called upon the jury to answer to their names. The name of each of the twelve was read out, and then this last formality having been disposed of, there was again a pause for a moment of solemn silence.

Gentlemen: Are you all agreed upon your verdict?—Foreman: We are.

Do you find Franz Muller Guilty or Not Guilty of the murder whereof he stands accused.

GUILTY.

You say he is guilty? and that is the verdict of you all?—Yes.

And the prisoner still stands unmoved, his head resting upon his arm, leaning upon the front of the dock; but his lips are compressed, the lower one is partly between the teeth, there is a twitching of the muscles in the upper part of the face; but more prominent than all these is the determination to suppress anything like the outward expression of emotion or coward fear at the contemplation of his fate.

The prisoner having been asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, replied,—"Not until after judgment."

Mr. Baron Martin then assumed the black cap, and passed sentence. He said: It is the practice of the judges to state their opinion on the verdict. My brother, the Chief Baron, concurs with me in the verdict of the jury, and I mention this that you may not entertain hope of not having the sentence carried out, and that you may prepare yourself to leave the world very shortly by a violent death. I have no doubt Mrs. Jones is mistaken as to the time you were with her. I have no doubt, moved by the devil with a desire to go to America, you murdered this gentleman, and then took his watch and chain. The sentence of death was then passed in the usual manner, concluding with the emphatic words, "may the Lord have mercy on your soul."

The last solemn words were scarcely uttered when two prison warders, standing immediately behind Muller, came forward to remove him from the bar.

The prisoner, who continued to display surprising firmness and self-possession, said, "I wish to say I am satisfied with my trial. I knew this would come, because it is the English law." He had at this time his fingers over his mouth; the Governor of Newgate asked him to remove his hand. He went on to say, "I have not been convicted according to the truth" (his voice now trembled greatly, and he was almost inaudible, but he added), "whatever my faults may be."

The prisoner had not completed the last sentence when his iron resolution and the stern self-command which, though of somewhat slender physical conformation, he had maintained throughout the trial, entirely gave way, and the miserable man left the dock dissolved in tears.

On Monday morning the Sheriffs of London, Mr. Alderman Dakin and Mr. Alderman Besley, accompanied by the Under-Sheriffs, the Rev. Mr. Davis, the ordinary of Newgate, and Mr. Jonas, the governor, visited the convict Franz Muller in his cell, and announced to him that Monday week, the 14th of November, had been fixed for his execution. The convict received the intimation with calmness. The Sheriffs took occasion solemnly to exhort him to make the best use he could of the interval which remained to him to live, and he appeared to understand the full force of the entreaty. During the interview he acknowledged that he had had a fair trial, but he was understood to say, in effect, that the evidence in support of an *alibi* had done him more harm than good. He was told by one of the Sheriffs in effect that but for the *alibi* the case for the prosecution would have remained practically unanswered, and that his counsel were justified in resorting to it if they believed, as no doubt they did, there was anything in it, and in sifting it to the bottom. He appeared to adhere to his own opinion upon the point, and the profitless conversation was not further continued. After sentence had been passed on Saturday afternoon he seemed hardly at first to realise the position in which it left him, but on reaching his cell he gave way to a paroxysm of grief which in one sense had the effect of relieving him, and by seven o'clock in the evening he had fallen into a sound sleep, which continued far into the night. On Sunday he attended the ordinary service in the chapel of the prison, and on Monday he was visited by a German clergyman from the west end of the town, understood to be of the Lutheran persuasion.

The *Times* reporter thus describes Muller's appearance when first placed at the bar on Thursday:—

He is a short and slightly-made young man, almost boyish in appearance, and with light brown hair. He was neatly dressed in a plain, brown-coloured morning coat, which he wore buttoned on the chest. His manner was quiet, self-possessed, and respectful. For some time at first his countenance was pale, but at length assumed what appeared to be its natural hue. While the jury were being empanneled he stood in front of the dock, taking comparatively little interest in the proceeding. He was in no way abashed at the gaze which was turned upon him from all directions, and keep looking towards the bench with a modest expression of countenance, turning neither to the right nor to the left.

The *Daily News*, speaking of him as he appeared on the third day of the trial, says:—

His head is large, and of that shape which physicians at once recognise as indicating delicacy of constitution, more especially when poised on a slender neck which seems hardly capable of sustaining its burden. His hair is long and lank, and his frame when looked at sideways give no evidence of that depth of chest or fulness of shoulder which prize-fighters and jockeys alike look for as indispensable conditions of physical strength in man or horse. In short, he struck us as merely a weak undersized German lad, perhaps sentimental and conceited, but with none of those indications which we should look for in a ruffian and a murderer. He was slovenly dressed and in a low condition, but his deportment throughout the awful and protracted ordeal to which he was exposed was manly and composed, without the slightest touch of bravado on the one hand, or any exhibition of nervousness or timidity on the other.

A correspondent of the *Times* suggests that the murder was not committed with Mr. Briggs's stick, but with Muller's own boot.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Court left Balmoral on Friday, and arrived at Windsor on Saturday morning. Her Majesty looked well, and was in good spirits. The Princess Louise broke the journey at Carlisle, where she stayed all night, at the County Hotel, owing to delicate health, and proceeded next day. The entire journey of 580 miles was accomplished in nineteen hours, the Royal train leaving Aboyne at 2.30 on Friday, and reaching Windsor at 9.30 on Saturday morning.

The Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended Divine service on Sunday morning, in the private chapel, Windsor. The Rev. C. Tarver, chaplain in ordinary to her Majesty, officiated.

On Friday, Prince Alfred presented a set of new colours to the 13th (Prince Alfred's Own) Regiment of Light Infantry, at Dover.

Prince Alfred, attended by Major Cowell and Lieut. Haig, has since left Windsor for the continent. The Prince will proceed direct to the University of Bonn, where he will prosecute his studies, a house having been engaged there as a residence for his Royal Highness for some months.

The first Cabinet Council of the season will be held on the 15th inst.

Lord Palmerston is to be invited to open the Exchange Room, Birmingham, towards the end of December.

It is rumoured that Mr. Justice Williams, who has only just recovered from a serious illness, has resigned, and that the Solicitor-General, Sir R. P. Collier, will be elevated to the Bench as his successor.

Friday's *Gazette* contained the announcement of the promotion of the well-known Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas R. Crawley, of the 6th Dragoons, to a full colonelcy, the rank dating from Sept. 23.

The Russian General Todleben has arrived in London, and is the guest of Captain and Mrs. Blakely. On Thursday he inspected Woolwich Dockyard, and dined with the Duke of Cambridge on Friday.

Literature.

*THE CAMBRIDGE SHAKESPEARE, VOL. V.**

The new volume of the "Cambridge Shake-"speare" has, we should think, occasioned the editors about as much hard work as the preparation of the text of a standard writer ever involved. It makes such an approach to completeness as leaves far behind all results of previous textual labour on the same plays; and deserves the admiration and gratitude of all Shakespeareans. The plays it contains are the *three* parts of "King Henry VI.," and "King "Richard III."

The *Second* Part of "Henry the Sixth" was founded on a play first printed in quarto, in 1594, with the title, "The First Part of the "Contention betwixt the two famous Houses of "Yorke and Lancaster, with the Death of the "good Duke Humphrey; and the Banishment "and Death of the Duke of Suffolke, and the "Tragicall End of the proud Cardinall of Win-"chester, with the notable Rebellion of Jack "Cade: and the Duke of Yorke's first Claime "unto the Crowne." One copy only of this date is known; and that is in the Bodleian Library. A second edition appeared in 1600.

The *Third* Part of "Henry VI." had for its groundwork, "The True Tragedie of Richard "Duke of Yorke, and the Death of good King "Henry the Sixt, with the whole Contention "betweene the two Houses of Lancaster and "Yorke." This appeared in 1595; and a unique copy is in the Bodleian. A second edition came out in 1600. And in 1619 appeared, "The "Whole Contention betweene the two famous "Houses," &c.; the First Part of which was the play on which the Second of "Henry VI." is formed, and the Second Part was the "True "Tragedie of Richard," &c.

To their collection of the various editions of the Shakespearean plays, the editors have added the text of the First Part of the Contention and of the True Tragedy, from the first edition of each, giving in notes at the foot of the page the various readings of the second and third editions. They remark—

"With regard to the authorship, while we cannot agree with Malone on the one hand that they contain nothing of Shakespeare's, nor with Mr. Knight on the other that they are entirely his work, there are so many internal proofs of his having had a considerable share in their composition, that, in accordance with our principle, we have reprinted them in a smaller type."

Of "King Richard III." there are no less than eight quarto editions, two of which appeared subsequently to the first Folio, but followed the text of the Quarto which had preceded the Folio. It is impossible here to describe all the differences of these editions, or even to give account of the theory by which the editors attempt to explain the phenomena of the text. One passage, however, we shall quote:—

"The respective origin and authority of the first Quarto and first Folio texts of 'Richard III.' is perhaps the most difficult question that presents itself to an editor of Shakespeare. In the case of most of the plays, a brief survey leads him to form a definite judgment; in this, the most attentive examination scarcely enables him to propose with confidence a hypothetical conclusion. The Quarto contains passages not found in the Folio, which are essential to the understanding of the context: the Folio, on the other hand, contains passages equally essential, which are not found in the Quarto. Again, passages which in the Quarto are complete and consecutive, are amplified in the Folio, the expanded text being quite in the manner of Shakespeare. The Folio, too, contains passages not in the Quarto, which, though not necessary to the sense, yet harmonise so well in sense and tone with the context, that we can have no hesitation in attributing them to the author himself. On the other hand, we find in the Folio some insertions and many alterations which we may with equal certainty affirm not to be due to Shakespeare. Sometimes the alterations seem merely arbitrary, but more frequently they appear to have been made in order to avoid the occurrence of the same word, even where the occurrence adds to the force of the passage, or to correct a supposed defect of metre, although the metre cannot be amended except by spoiling the sense. Occasionally we seem to find indications that certain turns of phrase, uses of words or metrical licenses, familiar enough to Shakespeare and his earlier contemporaries, had become obsolete in the time of the corrector, and the passages modified accordingly. In short, 'Richard III.' seems, even before the publication of the Folio, to have been tampered with by a nameless transcriber, who worked in the spirit, though not with the audacity, of Colley Cibber."

No one can wonder that the editors add,—

"In conclusion we commend a study of the text of 'Richard III.' to those, if such there be, who imagine that it is possible, by the exercise of critical skill, to restore with certainty what Shakespeare actually wrote."

We have not present opportunity of following the editors through their collection of "conjec-"tural emendations" of these plays. A few passages only, catching our eye as we turn the leaves, shall have a word of remark. In the first act of "Henry VI., Part I.," we have the well-known lines:—

"Comets, importing change of times and states,
Brandish your crystal tresses in the sky."

A plausible alternative conjecture is given under the name "Roderick,"

"Brandish your *tristful* tresses in the sky."

Or,

"Brandish your tresses in the *crystal* sky."

But the comet of a few years ago, through the tail of which the stars shone out so wondrously, had surely "crystal tresses." In the "Second "Part of Henry VI." Act v. 1, York says:—

"This hand was made to handle nought but gold,
I cannot give due action to my words,
Except a sword or sceptre balance it:
A sceptre shall it have, have I a soul,
On which I'd toss the flower-de-luce of France."

Johnson's conjecture for *soul* is *sword:* and his note is,—

"York observes that his hand must be employed with a *sword* or *sceptre*; he then naturally observes that he has a *sword*, and resolves that *if he has a sword*, he will have a *sceptre*."

We think this right in conception, but not as to the substituted word. Might we not read *foil* for *soul?* The long *f* of former days and the *f* were constantly mistaken, and there remains but a vowel to change. It is true that a "foil" is properly a fencer's *blunt sword;* but may it not have been used loosely or contemptuously for *sword* only? Might we not even suppose, instead of "have I a soul,"—which must mean, "if I have only resolve and courage," that York says, in effect, "A sword or sceptre "is necessary to my hand; and it shall have a "*sceptre*, have I but only a *foil*—I do not say a "sword—on which to toss the flower-de-luce of "France"? Of a line in the last scene of the play,—

"And, like a gallant *in* the *brow* of youth,"

which some propose to alter to "bloom," or "blow," or "glow," we have certainly seen somewhere the conjectural emendation

"A gallant *on* the brow of youth."

In the "Third Part" of the play, at its close, in the King's speech to Gloucester, the alteration of "the raven *rook'd*" to "the raven *roop'd*," (cried hoarsely, instead of squatted), which was given in our columns some time since, and has been adopted, perhaps unwisely, into the text, by a recent editor, Mr. Marsh, has not been noticed by the editors. They give *croak'd*, *reek'd*, and *rock'd*, by various conjecturers.

In "Richard III.," in the address of Buckingham's ghost to Richmond, occurs the line,

"I died *for hope* ere I could lend thee aid;"

which Steevens would read *forholpe;* Hanmer, *forsoke;* Tyrwhitt, *fore-done;* and Jackson, *sore hope!* And *forlorn* would do just as well. Another amusing instance of varied conjecture occurs to us, in a speech of Derby's,

——"put thy fortune to the arbitrement
Of bloody strokes and *mortal-staring* war."

The compound word is due to Steevens: the quartos and folios had "mortall staring." But here are conjectures for us,—

mortal-*fearing:* Capel.
mortal-*scaring:* Malone.
mortal-*starry:* Becket.
mortal-*starring:* Jackson.
mortal-*stabbing:* Staunton.
mortal-*daring:* Anon.

And what is gained by either?

In using the first volume of this Cambridge Shakespeare, we happen to have noticed the omission, which may as well be pointed out, of two of Upton's conjectures in the "Tempest." For "to *run* upon the sharp wind of the north," (I. 2) he proposes "*ride* upon the sharp wind": and for "*Play* the men," (I. 1) would read "*ply*," saying it is "like 'ply the oars'—keep "them to their business." Though not important, they belong to such a collection as the editors have attempted, and in which they have so seldom missed anything that even anonymous or the most obscure persons have done for the text.

* *The Works of William Shakespeare.* Edited by W. G. CLARK, M.A., and W. ALDIS WRIGHT, M.A. Vol. V. Macmillan and Co.

*"OUR INHERITANCE IN THE GREAT PYRAMID."**

The book bearing the above title is an extraordinary one. We fear there is some risk of Mr. De Morgan laying hold of it for his "Budget "of Paradoxes." Sure enough, it contains not a few statements and arguments as little likely to meet with the concurrence of scientific men as those which the keen-eyed mathematician has gibbeted. As for the pains and care bestowed upon the getting up of the book, they can scarcely be too much admired. It has evidently cost the author a vast deal of minute and scrupulous labour; while as for the exterior—plates, diagrams, paper, printing, binding, are all that the eye could desire, and all that an ingenious author, backed by an enterprising publisher, could hope to achieve. We wish we could feel the same assurance that the pains and labour bestowed—whether interiorly or exteriorly—have not been thrown away. Beyond a doubt the great Pyramids are among the most impressive—perhaps *the* most impressive—remains of a bygone civilisation. Whether or no we follow the author of the work before us in all his deductions respecting them, there can be no question that they bear testimony to a high level of scientific and mechanical knowledge attained at a very early age in the history of the world. Their position—we refer to the three pyramids of Ghizeh, or as Professor Smyth writes it, *Jizeh*—duly facing the four cardinal points; the manner in which certain passages were constructed to command definite celestial points, especially the culmination of the then Pole-star; no less than their wonderful architectural structure, and the surprising manner in which the difficulty of truly working and of hoisting the enormous blocks of stone of which they consist has been overcome;—are quite enough to assure us that their erection was due to no mere barbarous ambition to raise a mass of masonry. It is not to be wondered at that the imagination should be powerfully wrought upon—we had almost said, disturbed—in contemplating such structures. There was an old Roman superstition that poring over tomb-stones was bad for the memory: the experience of Professor Smyth and his Magnus Apollo, Mr. Taylor—author of "The Great Pyramid: Why "was it Built?"—goes far to prove that poring over the Pyramids may be bad for the brains.

We will endeavour to explain briefly what the principal points in Mr. Smyth's theories are. And in order to do so, we must state the nature of those numerical ratios on which his argument rests. First then, it is pointed out, that according to the most careful calculations, the ratio of the vertical height of the Great Pyramid—which the author claims to be allowed to assume as his typal structure—to twice the base of one of its triangular faces ("the circumferential repre-"sentative of the Great Pyramid,") is as nearly as possible that sustained by the diameter of a circle to its circumference. Taking the height at 486ft., and the base-line at 764ft., the ratio stands thus:—

Height,		Double base-line,
486ft.	:	1,528ft.

It is true the Pyramid itself has been so much mutilated that some of its measurements are only inferential: but there seems no reason to doubt that by the discovery of the *sockets* for the corner stones, the base may be considered as accurately ascertained; while Colonel Howard Vyse's interesting, and according to our author, "providential" discovery of two of the casing-stones *in situ* (p. 16)—in connection with other indications—has in like manner determined the inclination of the sides, and consequently the apex. Granting, therefore, that Mr. Smyth's measurements are accurate—more minutely so perhaps than any before made—what is the conclusion to be drawn from the above ratio? Are we justified, after all, in regarding it as designed? Why may it not be purely accidental? or rather the necessary ratio existing in a pyramid constructed under conditions of permanent stability—the latter, most probably, empirically ascertained? According to a subsequent calculation, indeed (p. 24), Mr. Smyth brings out the still more exact ratio 1 : 3.14159, &c., as existing between the vertical altitude and the doubled base as above; but when we bear in mind that of the elements of this calculation, two at least—the base angle, and the vertical altitude—are incapable of being more than approximately determined, we cannot but hesitate to accept a result which, if demonstrated, would certainly furnish evidence of the practical working out of a problem more delicate than was, perhaps, ever presented in architectural mathematics.

Again, he continues, the above ratio may be further represented—rudely but conveniently for practical purposes—by the numbers 116·5 : 336 Assuming these, what more natural, he asks, than that the latter number should be regarded as indicative of the diurnal length of the year?—this being the second scientific problem settled by the Great Pyramid, as the squaring of the circle was the first. But this is not all. Divide the "cir-"cumferential representative"—or doubled-base—by 366, and what is the result? A measure, as nearly as can be estimated, equal to just one

* *Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid.* By Professor PIAZZI SMYTH, Astronomer Royal for Scotland. London: Strahan and Co.

ten-millionth of the earth's axis. Yet once more divide this result by *fifty*, and—behold the British Inch!—for such is the mystic dimension arrived at—the standard arranged for human use "from the beginning of the world" (p. x.): safeguard from vanity, profanity, and atheism—our great inheritance in the "towering pile which "Cheops raised!"

"Parturiunt montes: nascetur ridiculus—INCH."

The zeal of our author kindles with his subject: "If," he reasonably asks, the British inch had been an affair of pure accident, "*how could the "hearts of religious men warm towards such a result?*" And if the position stated above be indisputable, of course it inevitably follows, that those who would interfere with the system of measurements—of lineal extent, area, solidity, weight—based upon the mystic unit lay themselves fairly open to the charge of being as "irreligious" and "atheistical" (as well as unscientific) as it is possible to be in the field of metrology. (Pp. 248, 249.)

If this be not the veriest hallucination—sheer "midsummer madness," we really should like to know what is. What earthly reason can be assigned for regarding the "doubled-base" as the representative measurement for the Great Pyramid at all? Why not rather the single base—the diagonal of its rectangular area—its vertical altitude? Or overlooking this assumption, what possible reason can there be for dividing the said "circumferential representative" by the number of days in the year! It would take up too much space if we were to enter into the author's other calculations. Will it be credited that Professor Smyth—deriving our measure of content from the dimensions of the "porphryry "coffer" in the so-called King's Chamber of the Great Pyramid—follows his predecessor and hierophant in these investigations, Mr. Taylor, in explaining our ancient *Troy* weight as being nothing else than *trough* weight, etymologically connected with that very symbolical "trough" or "coffer"!

We cannot refrain from quoting a sentence or two in illustration of the author's vehement abhorrence of those metrical innovations which have seemed to most to be so perfectly innocent even if not convenient.

"The men of the new party are in fact hasting to be rich—very rich. Rich already, as they are, they seek to add still more riches unto riches, and in the speediest manner. What though 'wealth' be the number of the Beast of Revelation (see Mr. John Taylor's work, 'Wealth the Number of the Beast,' wealth they must have. . . . They fancy that their operations receive a momentary check in some foreign countries, by the different metrological system there and here, . . . and are calling out and demanding that French weights and French measures be instantly adopted by law from one end of Great Britain to the other, under pains and penalties of the most compulsory order. At the very present moment, indeed, even while we write, *the movement is portentous;* there is *a positive bellowing* for those French units, entire, absolute and immediate; so that both *Government and the pillars of British science are rocked to their foundations in dismay*," &c.!

(The italics are ours.)

We fear our readers will now scarcely care to be informed that, in the opinion of our author, the builders of the Pyramids were that much-discussed race the Hyksos; that these Hyksos were the depositaries of both a pure monotheistic worship and a high order of civilisation long before the chosen Israelitish people began their wonderful development:—that that mysterious personage, Melchizedek, in the opinion of our author, was himself a Hykso: and that the intense hatred of the Egyptians for the erectors of these stupendous structures—so intense, according to Herodotus, that their very names were carefully avoided—is to be explained on the ground of the very purity and elevation of the religious system which they brought with them into a country more than any other polytheistic.

We must say, we are sorry to find so much of the merest dreaming blended with inquiries quite interesting and impressive enough in themselves, without the introduction of any heterogeneous element. There can be no doubt that much more is now known of the construction of the Pyramids than Herodotus could ascertain by his intelligent queries addressed to the not always intelligent *ciceroni* of two milleniums ago, and when he personally measured that base-line by means of which Mr. Smyth achieves such extraordinary results. Mr. Smyth is, moreover, admirably qualified, both by his scientific knowledge and his enthusiasm for his subject, to develope the various laws of "Pyramidal Struc-"ture"; but we fear that, by the manner and extent in which he has allowed himself to be led in chase of what soberminded people will agree in pronouncing to be but *ignes fatui*, he will prove to have brought discredit upon his theme. Yet, after all, there is so much of careful and conscientious investigation about the present work, that, in spite of its hallucinations, it will be indispensable to all who desire to know what can be known about the Pyramids.

"*TANGLED TALK.*"*

There is something in the name of a book as well as of a man. A high-sounding title which excites great expectation, that ends in miserable disappointment, is as great a misfortune for the one as for the other, and on the contrary, it is always to be regretted, when some really worthy man or thoroughly good book labours under the disadvantage of having an unpleasing name, one that is essentially vulgar, or is surrounded with painful associates, or is marked by a wretched affectation. "Tangled Talk" belongs to this last class—it is a good book with a bad name, one that conveys no definite idea of the character of the work, and that may probably cause many to pass it by unread. It will be a pity if any should be deterred by the name, for it is an able book, in which all thoughtful men may find subjects for profitable meditation. It consists of a series of papers entirely unconnected with each other, generally very fragmentary, but rich in suggestive hints, and, by their very brevity, admirably suited for this busy age. The great temptation of an author who gives himself to writing these reflective essays, is to strive after something original and striking for mere commonplace utterances, given forth in this form, would be indescribably dull and wearisome, and the danger is lest these efforts after novelty should betray him into mere paradox or conceit. The author of "Tangled Talk" has not altogether escaped these dangers, but his essays are the production of an independent and vigorous mind, written in a clear and unaffected style, indicating a considerable range of reading, frequently striking out new paths of thought, and always characterised by terseness and force. We can hardly regard them as the trifles of an "Essayist's holiday," for short and sketchy as they are, they give evidence of much careful thinking and extensive observation of men and things.

There is no sort of order or connection in the subjects introduced, and it might seem as if the volume consisted of extracts from the commonplace book of an intelligent man, given to habits of reflection and accustomed to commit to writing his thoughts on any topic that might suggest itself. "Literary Honours" and "Sanitary "Matters," "Early and Frugal Marriages," and "Some Ancient Army Regulations," "Herberti-"ana" and "Dressmakers' Girls," "A Poet's "Doubts" and "Mormonism" here jostle each other in strange confusion. Their miscellaneous character may show how wide is the field traversed by essays whose great merit is not that they command assent to all their own conclusions, but that they compel the reader to think out some of the problems for himself. It is almost unavoidable that there should be a tinge of egotism in a book of this character, in which the author admits the reader to his confidence, and often, even in the case of a writer so able as "A. K. H. B.," it becomes offensive; but we are bound to say that here it is in its mildest form. The writer is never dogmatical or supercilious in his tone, and if some may think that a little conceit is now and then apparent, it is certainly not more than may easily be pardoned in one who has so many claims to our respect. We like the Dedication less than any part of the volume. It is a poor attempt at humour, which comes to nothing. The author's desire is that it may bother all who "cannot take fun," a class for whom we ourselves have very little sympathy, and whom we are ready to deliver over to his tender mercies. But it will bother many people besides who are at a loss to see where the fun lies and to what it tends. It is, in truth, an excrescence which does nothing to make the book either more intelligible or more attractive, and might with advantage have been omitted; for its mystery none will care to penetrate, and its jokes are too small to amuse even the frequenters of second-class evening entertainments.

The first paper, on "Education and Crime," abjures those endless statistics by which the subject is generally encumbered, and which have so often been manipulated so as to corroborate the views of the theorist by whom they are employed, that most of us have learned to regard them with no little distrust. It endeavours rather to go into the philosophy of the subject, and to show *why* it is to be expected that even the humblest style of education, that which is confined merely to instruction in reading and writing, will reduce the number of crimes of violence. "It operates "to that end in various ways, not the least "important of which I take to be its facilitating "a mutual understanding in society, by the per-"fection to which it carries the arts of expres-"sion, especially language, spoken and written, "and the easy and rapid means for using them "which it confers upon us." The essayist reasons that unless strong feeling can find relief in adequate speech it will prompt to fierce and violent acts, and that as reading and writing enlarge the vocabulary, give some idea of the real value of words, and render the means of communication easier, they supply just what is required, so that the passion which might otherwise have led one to murderous deeds, discharges itself in angry letters or bitter discussions. His illustration is homely and striking, and the whole argument is presented in a telling form. Some of the incidental thoughts which are thrown out in the discussion are not less valuable than the main reasoning, and altogether the essay is ingenious and interesting. Still more to our taste is the next on the "Depth and not the Tumult of "the Soul," in which the common saying that "still waters run deep" is keenly criticised. Referring to the class of statements by which this notion is commonly sustained, the writer very truthfully observed that "so greedy are "people in general of anything strange, so fond "of paradox in simple things, that the most "suspicious-looking 'facts' are often the most "readily swallowed." He hits here the source of many a fallacy which passes current simply because no one has thought it worth while seriously to examine the alleged facts on which it rests. The old story of the sages of the Royal Society, vainly striving to account for a supposed phenomenon, which in fact had no existence at all, has often been told, but its lessons still remain to be learnt.

"How not to Observe" is a paper not more admirable for its vigorous thought than for the chivalrous and kindly feeling which it breathes. A man who should thoroughly enter into its spirit would be a bright example of the true gentleman, even though ignorant of conventional views, and, from very nervousness and timidity, frequently betrayed into acts of gaucherie. The article on "Plagiarism" is one of the most able and discriminating in the book. The writer shows how many charges of Plagiarism rest upon very insufficient foundations. Some men are possessed of a facility which "treads rather "closely on the heels of genius, without the "presence of any great amount of imaginative "faculty," and very frequently produce thoughts which, being superficial rather than profound, are not uncommon in literature, but which nevertheless they have not themselves derived from any other—"in other words, the originality "of such minds will have all the appearance of "borrowing." There is another class of "minds "not over strong which assimilate crudely, and "give off too readily, so that the work of others "shows through theirs when theirs is done." Then there are commonplaces in composition which have been repeatedly used, and which a writer may reproduce without laying himself open to any charge of literary dishonesty. Finally, though no writer can appropriate an image or idea from another, even though he change its order and application, without forfeiting his own claim to originality, yet it is quite possible for a man unconsciously to fall into such an error, if error it be, and still not be a plagiarist. The illustrations given on these different points are very appropriate, and sufficiently show that if such principles be ignored, condemnation must light upon some of the first names in our literature. "Herbertiana" is the title of a paper which serves to show how much interesting matter might be collected from some of the almost forgotten but quaint and sterling books in our literature. What we have here is so well done that we can only regret that the writer did not carry his thought out further. The "Kind Alternative" is a thoroughly Christian homily, suggesting principles whose universal adoption would contribute not a little to remove much of the unhappiness that arises in the world from our mutual misunderstandings of each other. The "Truth at "all Costs" is a brief and simple but earnest pleading on behalf of uncompromising fidelity to truth, which we would specially commend to any whose moral sense may have been somewhat obfuscated by the dangerous sophistries of Father Newman, which perhaps may be better dealt with even in such fashion as this than by more elaborate argumentation. A very short paper, entitled "Curiosities of Criticism," restricts itself almost entirely to errors committed by religious magazines. The list, however, might have been indefinitely extended by additions from critics of another order. We have no desire that such mistakes as those quoted should be shielded from the censure they so well deserve; but we should like to see such censure impartially administered. We must say also that we do not share in the judgment upon the critic who found a certain passage of Emerson's "unintelligible," and who is referred to a hymn of George Herbert's in his own Congregational hymn-book for the thought which he has pronounced obscure. It is clear and distinct enough in the touching words of the English poet, but its features are hardly to be recognised in the affected and stilted paragraph of the American essayist. We cannot specify

* *Tangled Talk: an Essayist's Holiday.* London: A. Strahan and Co.

other articles, but those we have noticed are a fair sample of the rest, and may serve to show our readers how rich a fund of pleasure they may find in this very thoughtful volume.

"*LYRA MESSIANICA.*"*

What can be the powerful incantation that has convoked the perfect orchestra of lyres which are presenting themselves before the British public? The demand which has created this supply and of which the evidence meets us in many different forms, is a most interesting fact, from the proof that it gives of the existence, in this most materialistic generation, of a growing appreciation, not simply of poetry, but of that special form of it which concerns itself with religious subjects. The latest of the lyres is the work whose title appears above. It has been objected to as not containing many well-known hymns and as excluding entirely the productions of writers, however eminent, who do not belong to the "Apostolic Church." This complaint is perhaps hardly just. The editor, in an unfortunately verbose and elaborate preface, states distinctly the object of the work to be, "to furnish translations "of some of the ancient hymns of the Church, "which may serve as examples of the well-nigh "inexhaustible store from which they are "derived," and to present a selection from the compositions of "those modern writers whose "attention has been directed to the early "hymnology of the Church, and who have "allowed themselves to be influenced by ancient "hymns, even if they have not imitated them." This design is sufficiently indicated by the externals of the book. Both binder and printer have done their part to proclaim it as mediæval either in spirit or in fact.

It will hardly be needful for us to dwell upon any of the numerous hymns which have been selected from works already published, and for the most part duly noticed in these columns on their first appearance. It will be sufficent to say that the choice has been on the whole consistent and successful. Nor is there anything very striking in the contributions written expressly for this work. They will not perhaps reveal the existence of any first-class lyric poet, although most of them are above mediocrity. While such writers exist there will not be wanting those who will abundantly supply the public demand with the production of a devout, thoughtful, and well-cultivated taste. Of these, as fair specimens we may instance the hymns of J. M. Hare and C. M. Caddell.

The question of the advisability of translating ancient hymns is not an easy one. The only reason in its favour is the opportunity it may afford to those ignorant of the dead languages, of sharing in the enjoyment of treasures, otherwise inaccessible to them. Perhaps those who have the peculiar taste necessary for the appreciation of the versions will, generally have the ability to understand and enjoy the originals. If this be the case, we cannot but regret the necessity of sacrificing, as all translations must do, that rhythm and often rhyme, which constitute one of the peculiar charms of the somewhat dubious Latinity of the mediæval hymns. The English reader will, perhaps, be surprised at the familiar aspect of many of the versions of ancient hymns. The fact is that nothing is more conservative than the spirit of Hymnody. The hymns which we sing to-day are but the echoes in many instances of those sung in very early ages of the Church. In reproducing these we especially congratulate the editor on the avoidance of those unfortunate violations of good taste and real reverence, especially in the hymns on the Passion, which often disfigure the pages of High-Church Hymnody, and which unpleasantly remind us of the revolting effect produced by the sight of those rudely-carved, and still more rudely-painted, crucifixes which startle the Protestant traveller in Southern Germany.

Now, although any adequate rendering of these hymns is not to be looked for, it is interesting to see how nearly some of them have been reproduced. We quote for the use of our readers a hymn from the Roman Breviary, with its translation, by "W. J. C."

"Creator alme siderum,
Æterna lux credentium,
Jesu Redemptor omnium
Intende votis supplicum.
Qui dæmonis ne fraudibus
Periret orbis, impetu
Amoris actus, languidi
Mundi medela factus es.
Commune qui mundi nefas
Ut expiares, ad crucem
E Virginis sacrario
Intacta prodis Victima.
Cujus potestas gloriæ
Nomenque cum primum sonat;
Et Cœlites, et inferi
Tremente curvantur genu.
Te deprecamur ultimæ
Magnum Diei Judicem;
Armis supernæ gratiæ
Defende nos ab hostibus.
Virtus, honor, laus gloria
Deo Patri cum Filio
Sancto simul Paraclito
In seculorum secula, Amen."

The translation is as follows:—

"Creator of the starry height,
Of hearts believing endless Light,
Jesu, Redeemer, bow thine Ear,
Thy suppliants' vows in pity hear;
Who, lest the earth, through evil eye
Of treacherous fiend should waste and die,
With mighty love instinct, were [wert] made
The expiring world's all-healing aid:
Who to the Cross that world to win
From common stain of common sin,
From Virgin Shrine, a Virgin Birth,
A spotless Victim issuest forth;
At vision of whose glory bright,
At mention of whose Name of might,
Angels on high and fiends below
In reverence or in trembling bow:
Almighty Judge, to thee we pray,
Great Umpire of the last dread Day,
Protect us through the unearthly fight
With Armour of Celestial light."—P. 27.

Captious critics might object to the superfluous adjectives in the translation, to the introduction of the alternative phrase "in reverence or in trembling," as a rendering of the single word "tremente," but bearing in mind the conditions imposed by the exigences of Rhyme and Metre, the only matter of surprise is that the writer has been able to adhere so closely to the original. Other attempts are by no means so successful. Surely so unfortunate a verse as the following, need not have been admitted into a work of such pretensions—

"Now let our Mother the Church in each nation
Sing to our God with devout jubilation;
Praising Him for that Celestial
Voice which came to realms terrestrial."

Very few conventicle Hymn-books can show a purer specimen of doggrel. But apart from the value of individual compositions the work of this book depends very much upon the way in which the editorial work of selection and general supervision has been performed. None but those who have been engaged in undertakings of the kind can form any conception of the difficulties which are involved in it. An examination of these pages will prove that Mr. Shipley has discharged this part of his task in a way which fully sustains the reputation he has acquired by his former work. The arrangement is not quite so satisfactory. There must be unavoidable repetition of subjects under each of the divisions—the Advent and the Incarnation, and Easter and the Ascension; but there was surely no need of inserting twice the hymn of Archer Gurney's which concludes with the couplet—

"For them, for us the Lamb was slain
To all eternity."

We cannot join in the congratulation which the editor takes to himself as to the success of another department of his work. The type paper, binding are all that could be desired; but the inaccuracies in printing are glaring and numerous. Nor is this "a point of little "moment," as the preface has it. False spellings, &c., interfere most seriously with the pleasure of reading any book; but in a work whose æsthetic value is its chief excellence, they are like blots in a picture. The artist's work in itself may be perfect, but the blemishes of carelessness in varnishing and mounting will quite spoil the effect. It is only fair to say that in the English printing there are but few of these errors, but it is a very curious fact not simply that the mistakes are in the other languages, but that they are progressive in number, in proportion as we may believe those languages to be less familiar. In Latin we recognise only one—"*summa*" for "*summe*." In Greek we have two—βηδλεεμ for βηθλεεμ, and ταρφ for ταφφ. But it is when we come to German that this form of poetic licence is least fettered. There are fifteen German titles of hymns. In these, nine mistakes have been ingeniously introduced, sometimes in the index, sometimes in the body of the work, and sometimes with admirable impartiality in both. The effect of such a title as this is rather startling.

"Auf! Stimmet freud, ge Siegeflieder."

We should not have felt it our duty to draw attention to these points but for the fact that a similar complaint was made about Mr. Shipley's previous work, the "Lyra Eucharistica," and also for the intimation in the Preface that "there "is no reason why the principle (on which the "compilation has been made) should not be still "further extended," an intimation which is explained by an announcement in Messrs. Longman's new list, of "Lyra Mystica," by the same editor.

N.B.—In our review of the "Ballad Book" (last number), for "ingenious *interpretations*" read "*inter-*" "*polations.*" In the notice of Mr. Grosart's book, for "who *never* gives a note," &c., read, "*even* gives," &c.

* *Lyra Messianica: Hymns and Verses on the Life of Christ, Ancient and Modern; with other Poems.* Edited by the Rev. ORBY SHIPLEY, M.A. London: Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts and Green. 1864.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Messrs. Moxon intend to issue, as the first of their series of "Miniature Poets," a selection from the works of the Poet Laureate, with a preface by the author, and a poem never before published. Mr. Tennyson has consented, for the especial benefit of the working classes, to issue the contents of this book of selections in eight Sixpenny Parts, to be issued bi-monthly. The sale of these parts will no doubt be enormous, as Mr. Tennyson is quite as much appreciated by the artisan as by the Upper Ten.

Mr. Wilkie Collins is, it is said, to get 3,000*l.* for his novel commenced in the November number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, and liberty to publish it separately.

A new song by Mrs. Alfred Tennyson, the Laureate's wife, entitled "The Alma River," has recently been published. It has been set to music by the same lady.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon (lately returned from a tour in Palestine) is preparing a work which will be issued with the title of "Pictures and Studies in the Holy Land."

A curious discovery is announced—the "Earlier Remains of Archbishop Whately," which were only lighted upon after the printing of the former volume of the prelate's minor writings. It is said that the Messrs. Longman will issue these at once.

"The Great Governing Families of England," a series of masterly papers which appeared in the *Spectator*, from the pens of Mr. J. L. Lanford and Mr. M. Townsend, will shortly be published in a volume by Messrs. Blackwood; who will also shortly issue a continuation of the "Chronicles of Carlingford."

Although Messrs. Chapman and Hall have not made any definite announcement, yet it is understood that Mr. Carlyle's concluding volumes of the "Life of Frederick" will be issued befor the close of the publishing season. The fifth volume is stated to be printed, but it will not be published until Vol. VI. is ready.

Mr. Herbert, R.A., left England for the East on Saturday last, with a view to collect materials for the execution of other works of a similar character to that which has excited so much admiration in the Peers' Robing Room.

Dr. Russell, lately the *Times* special correspondent in America, denies point blank the authorship of "Eccentric Personages," attributed to him by several critics.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—Lord Taunton has presented to the nation his fine tempera picture, by Carlo Crivelli, entitled "The Annunciation," signed, and dated 1481. Not long before the National Gallery was closed for the recess, a portrait by Andrea da Solario was added to the collection. This represents Gio Christoforo Longono, a Milanese nobleman and lawyer; it is dated 1505, and was purchased last year. Also, "St. Rock with the Angel," by P. Mirando, dated primarily 1518. This work was formerly over the Cagnoli altar in the Church of Sta. M. della Scala, and subsequently in the Caldana Gallery, Verona. Another work by Bonsignori, portrait of a Venetian senator, signed, and dated 1487. The last two pictures are purchases of this year.

Miscellaneous News.

The number of patients relieved at the Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, 67, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, was 92 during the week.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT COMMISSION.—A meeting of the Capital Punishment Commissioners was held on Wednesday, at which Lord Stanley, M.P., the Right Hon. J. Lushington, D.C.L., the Right Hon. T. O'Hagan, M.P., Mr. Horatio Waddington, Mr. W. Ewart, M.P., Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., Mr. G. Ward Hunt, M.P., and Mr. Charles Neate, M.P., attended. The secretary, Mr. J. H. Patteson, was also present.

FOURTEEN DAYS' IMPRISONMENT FOR TAKING BLACKBERRIES.—At the Malton petty sessions on Saturday, a brickmaker, named James Smith, was fined the sum of twelve shillings for trespassing in a wood belonging to the Misses Starkey, of Hutton Hall, and taking therefrom, on the 4th of October, blackberries (wild brambles) of the value of 6d., or thereabouts. The gamekeeper stated he had cautioned the defendant more than once. The fine was to be paid in a fortnight, or, in default, fourteen days' hard labour.

THE POWDER MAGAZINE AT PURFLEET.—A putation from Erith waited upon Earl de Grey and Ripon on Monday in reference to the powder magazine at Purfleet. A memorial was presented urging the extreme danger of the large storage of gunpowder there, and praying that the magazines might be closed while an inquiry was made into the manner of conducting the testing and storing. Various suggestions were also made as to improvements in the magazines. Earl de Grey and Ripon said the matter was receiving the anxious consideration of the Government, and he had been in frequent communication with Sir George Grey on the subject. The sug-

gestions which had been made should have his best attention, but he could not agree to close the magazine at Purfleet.

COMPENSATION FOR "MILTON'S HOUSE" IN BARBICAN.—On Wednesday, at the Lord Mayor's Court, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr and a special jury, a compensation case was tried, "Hayward *v.* the Metropolitan Railway Company," to award a sum for the house No. 17, Barbican, in which Milton had for some time resided, and which was still standing. On the part of the claimant, a lady, nearly 3,700*l.* was claimed, and on the part of the company 1,500*l.* had been offered, and the value given was from 1,999*l.* to 2,200*l.* The jury eventually awarded 3,250*l.*

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—The half-yearly meeting and autumnal election of candidates for admission to the above asylum took place on Thursday at the London Tavern. Mr. Alderman Abbiss, who occupied the chair, said the children were in the best of health; sickness had scarcely been known in the asylum. That day they would elect forty children—namely, thirty-five for five years, and five for life. The alderman then gave notice of a motion at the next meeting as follows:—"That so much of the by-law No. 1, restricting the age of candidates for election to twelve years, be rescinded, and the word 'sixteen' be substituted, with the addition of the words, 'The board always reserving to itself the power of accepting special cases, irrespective of age.'" It had come to the knowledge of the committee that persons were in the habit of selling votes in that room for a small sum. That practice was illegal, and the committee were resolved to put a stop to it. They intended giving persons selling or buying votes into custody and prosecuting them; and he further cautioned them that any child elected by purchased votes would not be admitted, as the election would be an illegal one. The remarks did not apply to an exchange of votes, but simply to those purchased in the room. The election was proceeded with.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.—The funeral of the Duke of Newcastle, which took place on Thursday at Markham Clinton, was as unostentatious as his Grace's own public and private career. The mourners were the present Duke, Lords Arthur and Albert Pelham-Clinton, the late duke's third and fourth sons, and the young Duke of Hamilton; in the second carriage were Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, Bart., and Captain D'Eyncourt, R.N., brother-in-laws, and Sir Rodney Mundy, R.N., and Lord Foley, cousins to the late duke; in the third were Lord Harris (representing the Prince of Wales), the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord de Tabley, the late duke's executors; in the fourth were Mr. J. Englehart, private secretary, Mr. Cook, and the Rev. E. Coleridge; and in the fifth several of the household. Preceded by the head keepers and the Worksop forester, came another array of tenantry on horseback; and then followed several carriages of tenantry. Closing the procession were a miscellaneous company, chiefly comprising the labourers on the home estate. The only absent members of the family were Lord Edward Clinton, the second son, who left to join his Rifle Brigade in Canada but a day or two before the death of his father, and Lady Susan Vane Tempest, his only daughter, who is now staying with Lady Lincoln, her sister-in-law, in London.

UNIVERSITY FOR WALES.—Several public meetings have been held in Carmarthenshire within the last few days to promote the establishment of high-class colleges, and a University for Wales. The principal meeting was held in the county town of Carmarthen, the Mayor of Carmarthen presiding. A resolution having been passed approving the efforts now being made to secure high-class educational institutions in Wales, it was resolved:—"That as the colleges and University proposed to be established (while their Christian character will be amply secured by examination in the evidences of Christianity in the original languages of Scripture) are purely non-sectarian, and offer equal advantages on equal terms to all, this meeting is of opinion that they are peculiarly suited to the circumstances and needs of the Principality, and worthy of the countenance and support of all sections of the people." In supporting this resolution the Rev. Dr. Nicholas, secretary to the London Committee, explained that what was proposed attempting was the establishment of two new colleges, each to have half-a-dozen professors, and one to be in North and the other in South Wales. It was proposed to unite Lampeter College in the confederacy, and that Llandovery School, Brecon College, and the superior old Grammar Schools in the country, if they came up to the standard of education, should all be affiliated as it were to the University. The promoters had commenced with a fund of 50,000*l.* to start with. It had not yet been decided where the colleges were to be situate, or where the University was to have its centre. All the resolutions were carried unanimously, and local committees were appointed in each town in which meetings were held.

Gleanings.

A committee has been formed, with the Lord Mayor of Dublin at its head, for the purpose of pushing the Papal loan of 2 000,000*l.* in Ireland.

Good Queen Bess, when she visited Worcester, borrowed 200*l.* of the Corporation, which still stands as a bad debt on the town books.

The Liverpool people have taken up the idea of erecting a statue to Mr. Gladstone, either in the Town-hall or St. George's-hall.

A great fire occurred at Hull on Friday. Oxtoby's grain warehouse, containing 10 000 quarters of wheat and other grain, was entirely consumed.

"Baron" de Camin's name has turned up in an unexpected place. In the *Freemason's Magazine* there is an appeal made to the craft on his behalf. He is said to be utterly destitute.

"Papa," said a boy, "what is punctuation?"—"It is the art of putting stops, my child."—"Then I wish you'd go down into the cellar and punctuate the beer barrel, as the beer is running all over the floor."

"AUTHENTIC STATEMENT."—A Parliamentary volume just issued, containing the proceedings of the Commons Select Committee on the Taxation of Ireland, has many conflicting statements, but there is at least one paragraph which may be said to present no assailable part; it is from the pen of a distinguished member of the committee, who has been in office, and is a very high authority on all these financial questions. He writes in his report:—"The following statement may be considered authentic. The value of the whole unredeemed debt of Great Britain, at the time of the Union, was *l.* This sum includes funded and unfunded debt. The value of the whole unredeemed debt of Ireland, funded and unfunded, was *l.* The ratio which the British debt bore to the Irish debt was to 2. The value of the unredeemed debt of Great Britain, funded and unfunded, on the 1st of January, 1817, was *l.* The value of the unredeemed debt of Ireland, funded and unfunded, was at the same period *l.* The ratio then borne by the British to the Irish debt was to 2."

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

The English Funds have advanced ¼ since our quotation last week. On Saturday some large speculative sales, and rumours of impending failures, caused a temporary depression, but prices recovered on Monday, and they stand now at 89⅜ ½ for Money, and 89½ ⅝ for 10th November.

The general feeling in the City now is more confident, and although it is apprehended that there will still be failures, the expectation is that the tendency of money will be an upward one before the year's close.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette.*)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, October 26.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£27,056,155	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,634,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	12,400,155
	£27,056,155		£27,056,155

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities.....	£9,410,461
Rest	3,237,896	Other Securities ..	19,767,497
Public Deposits....	3,273,529	Notes	9,097,250
Other Deposits	15,897,777	Gold & Silver Coin	739,854
Seven Day and other Bills	563,840		
	£36,015,062		£36,015,062

Oct 27, 1864. W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

Obituary.

MR. JOHN LEECH.—This favourite artist, and graceful humorist, died, we regret to say, on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock. Though he suffered much, his life was not supposed to be in immediate danger. He went out to consult Dr. Quain on Friday, and there was a child's party in his home at the time of his death. He was 47 years of age. Mr. Leech, although he looked strong, had been long a sufferer, and complained of sleeplessness; his incessant brainwork induced a peculiar irritability with which most persons have a tendency to jest rather than to sympathise. He was much affected by noise, and was literally driven from his house in Brunswick-square by street music. He hoped to get peace at Kensington, especially as he shut them out by the device of double windows; but he had no peace, and in addition to the torment of the organs he came to be afflicted at early dawn by the hammer of some small mechanic. His friends made light of it, and tried to jest with him. "You may laugh," he would say, "but I assure you it will kill me." He was so unwell that during this last summer he was obliged to go abroad, and he was forbidden to indulge in his favourite exercise of riding on horseback. He came back better in the autumn, but still he was strangely susceptible to noise, and only a fortnight ago he spoke with more than his usual earnestness, with something even of passionate entreaty in his tones about the suffering which the street organs gave him, and about the smallness of the sympathy which he received from people who have to work their brains in a mere routine. The late Mr. Leech was born in London in 1817, and was educated at the Charterhouse. He left school to study medicine, and had made considerable progress in that direction before he discovered what was to be his true path of life. His first sketch in *Punch*, entitled "Foreign Affairs," appeared in the first week of August, 1841, and thenceforward the history of his life is to be seen week by week in the pages of that popular periodical. No doubt he was otherwise engaged also. He illustrated almanacs and novels, books of travel, and poems. But it was through the weekly pages of *Punch*, far more than through the yearly almanac, that Mr. Leech was best known to the public; and his life is there reflected. One of our greatest artists, Sir Edwin Landseer, has said that there is scarcely a sketch of Mr. Leech's which is not worthy to be framed by itself and hung on our walls. Other artists are equally strong in his praise.

THE MARQUIS OF BRISTOL, after lingering hopelessly some days, expired at five o'clock on Sunday morning at Ickworth Hall. His Lordship was in his sixty-fourth year. By the elevation of Earl Jermyn, the late Marquis's eldest son, to the House of Lords, a vacancy will arise in the representation of West Suffolk. The late marquis was a moderate Whig, and a supporter of Lord Palmerston.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

CHURCHMAN — STANFORD.—Oct. 18, at Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone, by the Rev. H. N. Collier, Henry, son of Mr. William Churchman, of Loxwood, to Louisa, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Stanford, Horsham, Sussex.

BOWEN—MORGAN.—Oct. 18, at Zion Chapel, Llanelly, by the Rev. J. F. Morgan, Mr. John C. Bowen, to Miss Sarah Morgan, both of Llanelly.

HARRIS—DENNIS.—Oct. 19, at the Baptist Chapel, Crayford, Kent, by Mr. Gibson, minister of the place, Mr. Booth Harris, of Curtain-road and Dalston, to Louisa Emily, daughter of Mr. John Dennis, of Stratford, Essex.

MUNDAY—KNOTT.—Oct. 20, at the Congregational Chapel, Wymondham, near Oakham, by the Rev. J. Devine, Mr. William Munday, of Market Overton, to Miss Alice Sarah Knott, of Edmondthorne.

MARTAND—FAULDER.—Oct. 22, at Arley Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. Samuel Hebditch, Mr. Richard Martand, Newton Underbank, Stockport, Cheshire, to Maria Ann, daughter of the late Mr. John Faulder, of Bristol.

ROWLING—HILL.—Oct. 22, at Westgate Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. H. Dowson, Mr. David Rowling, to Miss Martha Hill, both of Manningham.

MOSS—FAWCETT.—Oct. 25, at College Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. W. Kingsland, M.A., Mr. John Moss, to Miss Grace Fawcett, both of Bradford.

WHITAKER—MANN.—Oct. 26, at Saltaire Congregational Church, by the Rev. H. M. Stallybrass, Mr. R. Whitaker, to Miss Martha Mann, both of Bradford.

BROCK—COCKER.—Oct. 26, at Salem Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. C. Illingworth, Mr. Samuel Brook, to Miss Elizabeth Cocker, both of Idle.

BUTCHER—BUTCHER.—Oct. 26, at the Congregational Chapel, Lowestoft, by the Rev. D. J. Evans, Mr. George Butcher, to Mrs. Elizabeth Butcher, both of Lowestoft.

KEITH—WALLS.—Oct. 27, at Coverdale Chapel, Commercial-road, by the Rev. E. Price, W. Keith, Esq., of Wellclose-square, to Susannah Burley, daughter of J. Walls, Esq., of Stepney-square.

SMART—GURTEEN.—Oct. 27, at the Parish Church, Haverhill, Suffolk, by the Rev. Robert Roberts, vicar, Bath Charles Smart, Esq., M.D., of York-street, Cheetham-hill-road, Manchester, to Celia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Daniel Gurteen, Esq., of Haverhill, Suffolk. No cards.

DEATHS.

RICHARDSON.—Oct. 20, aged eighty-three, Mr. William Richardson, St. Paul's-square, Sheffield, and late of Cherry-hill, York, a member of the Society of Friends.

LEWIS.—Oct. 22, at Derby, Mrs. Lewis, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Lewis, of Islington, aged ninety-five.

CROSSLEY.—Oct. 23, at Moses gate, near Bolton, Lancashire, the Rev. John Crossley, Independent minister, aged seventy-four years.

TAYLOR.—Oct. 23, Mr. John Taylor, sen., of Gold-street, Northampton, in the seventieth year of his age.

LLOYD.—Oct. 26, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Miss Mary Anne Parry Lloyd, only child of the late Mr. Benjamin Lloyd, of South-place, Finsbury, London. Her dying words were, "Christ is my all in all."

WILLIAMSON.—Oct. 27, at Exeter, of scarlatina, Robert Hartley, the beloved son of the Rev. Stewart Williamson, of St. John's-wood, London, in his seventeenth year.

HUDSON.—Oct. 28, at West Bromwich, the Rev. J. Hudson, in his eighty-sixth year.

WHITBY.—Oct. 30, at Bridgwater, Sarah Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Mr. Whitby, bookseller, aged six years.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Throat Affections. At all seasons complaints of the throat are common, therefore all the means of cure should be generally known. The simple sore throat, hoarseness, relaxed uvula, quinsey, and diphtheria, may be treated most successfully by fomenting the neck and chest with warm water, and afterwards diligently rubbing-in Holloway's Ointment. Moderately aperient doses of his Pills should form a part of this easy treatment. Both Ointment and Pills are adapted to people of all ages and every condition, the operations of both are so gentle, soothing, and purifying; while the mildness of their effect will not shock the feeblest constitution of either adult or child. The instructions wrapped round each pot and box are so brief and intelligible that any nursery attendant can understand them.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 31.

The supply of wheat from Essex and Kent this morning was small, nevertheless the trade was without animation, and last week's quotations were with difficulty maintained. The arrivals of foreign wheat are large, and prices remain without alteration. English malting barley meets a slow sale, and prices are in favour of the buyers; other sorts dull at last week's rates. Beans and peas the same as last week. The strong north-easterly wind that has prevailed the last few days has brought in a very large supply of foreign oats, including some quantity that does not appear in the return. The principal portion of the arrival is from Russian ports. There was rather a better trade on Friday, but this has not been maintained to-day, and we quote prices the same as last Monday.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, October 31.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 15,032 head. In the corresponding week, in 1863 we received 13,625; in 1862, 10,420; in 1861, 11,423; in 1860, 8,599; 1859, 7,120; 1858, 4,513. The supply of foreign stock here to-day was less extensive than on Monday last, and the demand for it ruled steady, at full quotations. From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were only moderate, but the supply from Ireland was seasonably good. The arrivals from Scotland were again limited. For nearly all breeds there was a good demand, at an advance in the quotations, compared with Monday last, of 2d per 8lbs. The best Scots and crosses realised 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per 8lbs. The general quality of the stock was but middling. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire comprised 2,000 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 70 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 500 oxen and heifers. With most breeds of sheep we were but moderately supplied, and the quality of the stock was inferior. Prime Downs, half-breds, &c., sold freely at an improvement in value of 2d per 8lbs. Otherwise the mutton trade was steady, at full prices. The top figure was 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. per 8lbs. Calves, the supply of which was limited, sold at Thursday's decline in price. The highest quotation was 4s. 10d. per 8lbs. There was a fair average business doing in pigs, at full prices, viz., from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per 8lbs.

Advertisements.

NEW EDITION.—POST FREE.

GABRIEL'S PAMPHLET on the TEETH.
(ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE)

Explaining the only effectual mode of supplying Artificial Teeth without pain, to answer in every particular the purpose of natural masticators.

GABRIEL'S "Pamphlet on the Teeth" should be read by all who value health, and before consulting a Dentist.—Morning Herald.

These Teeth are supplied on the principle of Capillary Attraction and Suction, thus dispensing entirely with springs, and are supplied at moderate charges.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS,

LONDON:

27, HARLEY-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE, W.

CITY ESTABLISHMENT:

36. LUDGATE-HILL. 36.

(Four Doors from the Railway Bridge.)

134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL; and

65, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Messrs. GABRIEL guarantee every case they undertake.

AMERICAN MINERAL TEETH, from Four to Seven and Ten to Fifteen Guineas per Set, best in Europe, warranted. Single Teeth and partial Sets at proportionate moderate charges.

PEACHEY'S
PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.
CARRIAGE FREE.

Option of Purchase, on Convenient Terms, at any Period.

PEACHEY'S
CITY OF LONDON MANUFACTORY,
AND EXTENSIVE SHOW-ROOMS,
73 BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C

Opposite the Marine Society.

An extensive assortment of PIANOFORTES, WARRANTED New and Second-hand. Every Description and Price.

HARMONIUMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

***New Grand Pianofortes for HIRE, for Concerts, Lectures, &c.

PIANOFORTES, with EASY TERMS of PURCHASE.

Honourable mention for good and cheap Pianofortes was given by the Jury at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, to MOORE and MOORE, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C. See the Royal Commissioners' Report. Pianofortes Extraordinary. These Pianos are of rare excellence, with the best improvements, recently applied, which effect a grand, a pure and delightful quality of tone, that stands unrivalled. Prices from Eighteen Guineas.

First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase. A very large and choice Stock for Selection; also a variety o Second-hand Pianos at low prices.

The Best Harmoniums for Sale or Hire. Carriage free.

TAYLOR BROTHERS'
GENUINE MUSTARD.

Dr. HASSALL, having subjected this mustard to a rigorous microscopical examination and chemical analysis, reports that it contains the three essential properties of good Mustard, viz.:—

PURITY, PUNGENCY, AND DELICATE FLAVOUR.

See that each Package bears their Trade Mark the "Prize Ox," and Dr. Hassall's Report.

Sold by all Grocers, &c., throughout the kingdom.

TAYLOR BROTHERS Brick-lane, & Wentworth-street, London, N.E.

SOFT, DELICATE, AND WHITE SKINS,
WITH A DELIGHTFUL AND LASTING FRAGRANCE,
BY USING
Field's Celebrated United Service Soap Tablets.
4d. & 6d. Each.

Sold by all Chandlers and Grocers throughout the Kingdom; but the Public should ask for Field's, and see that the name of J.C. and J. FIELD is on each packet, box, and tablet. Wholesale and for Exportation, at the Works,

UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH, S.,

Where also may be obtained their Prize Medal Paraffine Candles.

CANDLES.—HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
Have adopted for the Military Stations,
FIELD'S Prize Medal PARAFFINE CANDLE,
MANUFACTURED BY
J. C. & J. FIELD,

Who beg to caution the public against any spurious imitations. Their label is on the Packets and Boxes.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the Kingdom. Wholesale and for exportation at the Works, Upper Marsh, Lambeth, London, S., where also may be obtained their

CELEBRATED UNITED SERVICE SOAP TABLETS, AND THE NEW CANDLE, Self-fitting and no Paper or Scraping.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA

It is CHOICE and STRONG, BECAUSE it consists of *most valuable growths* that are full of rich essential properties.

It is MODERATE in PRICE, BECAUSE it is supplied *direct from the importers* to the consumers by *Agents*.

It is WHOLESOME to use, BECAUSE the leaf is not *faced* with the usual powdered mineral colours.

These COMBINED ADVANTAGES have secured for this Tea a general preference. It is sold in *sealed packets*, with the price *printed on each*, and signed—

Horniman & C°.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE.

THE
GENERAL FURNISHING AND UPHOLSTERY COMPANY
ARE NOW EXHIBITING
AN ENTIRELY NOVEL DESCRIPTION OF FURNITURE,
Manufactured expressly for them, of Native British Wood.
IT IS LIGHT, CHASTE, AND ELEGANT IN CHARACTER, AND
SUITABLE FOR FIRST-CLASS BED-ROOMS.

THE GENERAL FURNISHING AND UPHOLSTERY COMPANY, LIMITED
(F. J. ACRES, MANAGER),
24 AND 25, BAKER-STREET, W.

N.B. The Company's Illustrated Catalogue of Furniture is forwarded, post free, on application.

THE ROYAL OSBORNE
(PATENT)
MIXTURE OF TEAS,
6lbs. Sent to any part of England carriage free.
Agents wanted in all Towns where there are none appointed.
FRANKS, SON, and CO., 40, Queen-street, Cannon-street West.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
Is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

PEMARTIN'S SHERRIES.—Rail paid to any station in England.—THOMAS NUNN and SONS strongly recommend the wines of the above eminent shippers. Good sound Dinner Wines, 20s and 32s; superior 38s. 42s. 48s. and 52s.; Amontillado, 52s. 58s. and 64s.; Old East Indian, 72s. and 84s.; Madeira direct, 60s. and 72s.; Old East Indian 95s.; Clarets: sound Bordeaux, 18s.; superior, 24s.; St. Julien, 28s. and 32s.; St. Estephe, St. Emilien and Margaux, 36s. 40s., 44s., 50s.; Cantenac Margaux, 56s.; La Rose, La Tour, and Lafitte, 62s. to 120s.; Champagne (good), 42s.; very good, 48s.; superior, 54s., 60s, 63s., and 78s.—THOMAS NUNN and SONS, Wine, Spirit, and Liqueur Merchants, 21, Lamb's Conduit-street. Price lists on application. Established 1801.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY
VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome.

Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.

Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

WASHING MACHINERY SIMPLIFIED
CHEAPENED, and PERFECTED. HARPER TWELVETREES' FAMILY MANGLE, for 30s., does its work thoroughly and pleases every purchaser. Other sizes at 45s. and 60s. Clothes-wringers and Starchers, 12s. 6d., 20s., 30s., and 40s., carriage paid. Washing Machines, 50s. and 60s., carriage paid. Or a Washing, Wringing, and Mangling Machine, combined, at 4*l*. 10s. or 5*l*. 10s., carriage paid, and easy terms of credit. Illustrated prospectuses, free by post, from Harper Twelvetrees' City Show-rooms, 81, Bishopsgate-street Within, or the Manufactory, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

DULCE ET UTILE,

how rarely do our Doctors combine them! The Essential Spirit of Melissus, the cordial tonic, offers at once a remedy in stomachic derangement, chronic dyspepsia, whilst grateful to the palate and a fine appetizer.

To be had of Wholesale Patent Medicine Vendors, and all respectable Chemists throughout the country, in bottles at 2s. 9d. each.

Full directions for Use on wrappers enclosing the bottles.

INDIGESTION is the root of the majority of our diseases It may be prevented, as certified by our most eminent Medical Men, by eating neither Bread, Pastry, nor Puddings, unless made with BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER, which is sold everywhere in packets from a penny upwards.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH
Used in the Royal Laundry
AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. When combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescing draught, in which its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in Hot Climates, the *regular* use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

It is prepared (in a state of perfect purity and of uniform strength) by DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the world.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority for imparting richness, softness, and fragrance to the Hair, as well a being a most economical article. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6 s Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian Hair Dye is the best ex. tant, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s per packet. Sold by Hairdressers, and at R. HOVENDEN'S, No. 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City road, E.C. N.B.—Wholesale warehouse for all Hairdressers' goods.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!
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